MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 NOVEMBER 1981

Israel

Jerusalem Radio reported on 1 November that Prime Minister Menahem Begin sent a message to President Reagan on 30 October describing Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's eight-point peace plan as a collection of extreme resolutions aimed at the liquidation of Israel and stressing the negative role played by Saudi Arabia in the Middle East. Another radio report said Israel will launch an information offensive in the United States in an attempt to undermine Saudi Arabia's image as a peace-seeking country, thereby creating a background for the rejection of Prince Fahd's plan. Reporting on the 1 November Cabinet meeting in which Begin briefed his ministers on the contents of his message to Reagan and on his forthcoming Knesset address, the radio said Israel regards growing U.S.-Saudi ties with great gravity. Newspaper editorials reported by the radio on the same day criticized U.S. ties with Saudi Arabia, focusing in particular on the Saudi peace plan. Earlier, a 30 October MA'ARIV commentary warned that Israel must brace itself for the imminent discovery by the U.S. administration of "positive points" in Prince Fahd's plan. Meanwhile, Jerusalem radio reported that a source close to Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon confirmed that one reason for Sharon's postponement of his scheduled visit to the United States is U.S. statements favoring Saudi Arabia and its peace plan. The radio also said Sharon is concerned about U.S. weapons supplied to Iraq. According to a 1 November MA'ARIV report, "massive" shipments of U.S. arms have been delivered to Iraq via Saudi Arabia. MA'ARIV said the postponement of Sharon's visit and that of an IDF delegation is meant to demonstrate to the United States Israel's anger and disappointment over U.S. support for Saudi Arabia.

Egypt

Mubarak Interviews -- In an interview with OCTOBER transmitted by MENA on 31 October, President Husni Mubarak announced he is ready to go to Saudi Arabia or any Arab country to explain Egypt's position and settle their disputes. Reaffirming his desire to open a "new page" in Egyptian-Arab relations, he said he wants to give everyone time "for thinking, consideration and revision" since policies cannot be changed overnight. He emphasized that there are no secret contacts between Egypt and Saudi Arabia, asserting that all such contacts will be made in public. Mubarak affirmed that the forthcoming "Bright Star" maneuvers are not aimed at Libya and also said Egyptian-Soviet relations are certain to improve with time. Once again, Mubarak pledged his commitment to the principles of late President Anwar as-Sadat.

MENA also transmitted on 1 November Mubarak's interview with the Washington POST in which he affirmed that Egypt will not change policy toward Israel after it withdraws from the Sinai in April 1982. Mubarak reiterated Egypt's view that certain points of Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's peace plan could be "good issues for any future dialogue." However, he said the government will pay much more attention to internal questions than to foreign policy, adding that he wants domestic problems to be discussed "with all parties on a larger scale."

Arab Contacts -- According to AFP, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali reiterated on 31 October that Egypt will not attend the forthcoming Arab summit conference in Morocco. Ghali said Egypt's contacts with other Arab states will be bilateral and not through the Arab League. Citing ROSE AL-YUSUF, MENA reported on 1 November that a prominent Saudi personality will visit Cairo shortly to meet with Egyptian officials. MENA later reported that MAY's 2 November issue asserts that certain Gulf countries, including Abu Dhabi and Qatar, are seeking a Saudi-Egyptian reconciliation.

Arrests -- AFP cited AL-AKHBAR as reporting on 30 October that 875 Muslim fundamentalists have been arrested since the assassination of President as-Sadat. According to MENA, AKHBAR AL-YAWM's 31 October edition reported that 587 members of the "terrorist organization" that planned to declare a "Khomeyni-style revolution" have been detained. The paper carried reportage on the confessions of the detainees.

AWACS Withdrawal -- Cairo radio reported on 29 October that the U.S. administration had decided to withdraw the two AWACS aircraft from Egypt in the light of the relaxation of tension in the area.

Further Reaction to AWACS Decision

GULF NEWS AGENCY reported on 31 October that Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah expressed satisfaction over U.S. Senate approval of the sale of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia; in a similar vein an Omani Foreign Ministry spokesman welcomed the decision, according to QNA. The Jordanian paper AD-DUSTUR opined on 30 October that Israeli anxiety over the deal shows that Israel has begun to feel that the defeat of its supporters in the U.S. Congress marks the beginning of a new phase of U.S. pressure on Israel. However, a Jordan TIMES editorial the following day warned that the message from Washington is "double-edged" since while the United States is developing ties with the Arab world, its support for Israel remains the single most important pillar of its policy in the Middle East. Commentaries over the weekend by the Clandestine Voice of Palestine radio voiced criticisms of the AWACS deal, asserting that the defeat of the Israeli lobby should not be exaggerated since "according to available information" the AWACS will not alleviate IDF threats against Arab countries. The radio noted "with grave concern the high price which many quarters will pay in this AWACS revelry." PARS carried a strong attack on the AWACS deal by the Iranian Foreign Ministry.

Multinational Force

In a statement carried by Damascus radio, a "responsible" Syrian source stated that Syria will submit the question of European participation in the Sinai multinational force to the forthcoming Arab summit conference. Meanwhile, Jerusalem radio reported that Italy has announced it will join the Sinai force alongside France, Great Britain and Holland.

PLO

'Arafat Interview -- In a wide-ranging 30 October interview with the Beirut AN-NAHAR, broadcast by the Voice of Palestine, Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said his recent trip to Moscow was the most important visit he ever made to the Soviet Union. While preferring not to discuss whether the PLO had obtained Soviet arms or guarantees, 'Arafat said the PLO's military power is developing on a "daily basis."

Relations With Egypt -- Commenting on reports of exploratory contacts between some Arab states and Egyptian President Mubarak, the Voice of Palestine said all connections with Mubarak's regime must be considered "suspect" so long as Egypt remains a party to the Camp David "plot."

Khalaf on Fahd Plan -- In an interview published by AL-MUSTAQBAL on 31 October, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf said no Palestinian leader is entitled to accept Prince Fahd's peace plan as a whole, adding that talk about its seventh article, which implies coexistence with Israel, may divide the Palestinians. Khalaf criticized the Saudis for failing to discuss the plan with the PLO prior to issuing it.

Lebanon

A 1 November Arab Deterrent Forces (ADF) statement broadcast by Beirut radio announced that the ADF would begin intensive patrols on 2 November to bring the situation in Beirut and its suburbs under control. The statement listed seven measures, including bans on carrying and firing arms in the streets, driving in military vehicles and setting up roadblocks and military fortifications. According to an earlier statement broadcast by the Voice of Palestine, the Higher Coordination Committee of Lebanese and Palestinian Parties will help implement the ADF crackdown on "armed manifestations."

Libya

Comment on Chad -- Tripoli radio said Western, U.S. and "reactionary" media have given a false impression of the situation in Chad by concentrating on "an alleged request" by Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei for the total and immediate withdrawal of Libyan forces from Chad. The radio said these allegations were intended to poison Libyan-Chadian relations.

Voronin, Jibril Visits -- JANA reported that Soviet State Planning Committee First Deputy Chairman Lev Voronin met in Tripoli with Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud on 31 October. Meanwhile, Tripoli's Voice of the Arab Homeland radio reported the arrival in the capital of PFLP-GC Secretary General Ahmad Jibril.

YAR, PDRY

Damascus Radio reported that YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih held talks in Syria with President Hafiz al-Asad over the weekend. According to KUNA, Salih met with YAR opposition leaders during his stay in Damascus. KUNA also reported that PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad visited Kuwait on 1 November for talks with the amir and other Kuwaiti leaders. MTI reported that the PDRY leader is scheduled to visit Hungary on 2 November.

OPEC

Citing a 30 October press conference statement by Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, OPECNA reported that Saudi Arabia has set an oil production ceiling of 8.5 million barrels a day starting 1 November. Among the schedule of new prices per barrel, reported by AFP, Libya's oil is listed at $37.50.

Iran

New Cabinet -- Tehran radio broadcast a live relay of the portion of the 2 November Majlis session during which Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani read out a letter from Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi presenting his new Cabinet to the Majlis for approval. Apart from the appointment of Col Mohammad Salimi as defense minister and Ahmad Tavakkoli as minister of labor and social affairs, Musavi's proposed Cabinet does not differ from that of former Prime Minister Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani. Musavi himself will temporarily retain the Foreign Ministry portfolio.

Khamene'i, Musavi Remarks -- In a 1 November message to the nation broadcast by Tehran radio President 'Ali Khamene'i claimed that opponents of the regime have been "exposed" and have no support among the people. Asserting that the future of the Iran-Iraq war "belongs to us," he said Iran will continue to fight until it achieves "victory and honor." Regarding Iran's economic problems, he said shortages, high prices and unemployment are the consequence of resistance to outside pressures. He said the nation must endure temporary hardships in order to end its dependency on foreign powers, adding that Iran will achieve a "sure economy" in a short time.

In remarks reported by the radio on 30 October, Prime Minister Musavi said Iran will continue to push the Iraqis "behind the lines to the very end." In another part of his

speech, broadcast by the radio, Musavi indicated that he does not favor extensive nationalization of the economy, saying that the government does not plan to become a big employer. The government favors instead the growth of cooperatives, he said, while the private sector will be able to continue its activities with confidence and peace of mind.

Security Situation -- PARS reported on 30 October that 17 Mojahedin-e Khalq and Feda'iyan-e Khalq were executed in Bushehr, Nahavand and Qa'emshahr during recent days. Citing JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI's 1 November edition, AFP reported the recent execution of 21 dissidents in Tehran, Esfahan, Quchan and Karaj. Earlier, AFP cited the same source as reporting the execution or killing of a number of other dissidents in various towns. A 1 November Tehran radio report said that five Kurdish rebels were killed in Mahabad during clashes with revolution guards and that another 11 rebels were wounded in earlier clashes with government forces near Sar Dasht.

Armed Forces' Courts, Clerical Supervision of Guards -- Tehran radio reported on 1 November that the Majlis approved the bill whereby the judicial organization of the armed forces will be attached to the Justice Ministry. Judges in military courts will now be chosen by the Supreme Judicial Council. Earlier, the radio carried an interview with Revolution Guards Commander Mohsen Reza'i in which he revealed that a theologian is to supervise the ideological section of the corps. In a related report, AFP said Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's representative to the guards announced the appointment of religious representatives in each of the 10 guards' districts.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

According to an Iraqi Armed Forces communique transmitted by INA, three Iranian planes were downed on 30 October when they attempted to make a "sneak" attack on Dukan and Dibs, in northern Iraq. Two of the planes were hit by antiaircraft fire from the ground while a third was shot down in a dogfight. According to INA, Baghdad television showed film footage the following night of the Iranian plane wreckage and a wounded pilot taken captive. Another armed forces communique broadcast over Baghdad Voice of the Arab Masses radio reported that another Iranian plane had been shot down in the southern sector of the war zone on 1 November.

Afghanistan

Dost on Security Situation -- In an interview given to AFP on 1 November, Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost asserted that the armed forces, with assistance from "other security forces, the police and party organizations," now have "total control" throughout the country. He also said the government enjoys the people's support because they realize that it is serving their interests. Dost stressed that no timetable can be worked out for Soviet withdrawal from the country until outside assistance to the Pakistan-based insurgent movement ceases.

Iranian Plan -- According to Karachi radio, Hoseyn Lavasani, head of an Iranian delegation visiting Pakistan to discuss the means to end the Afghan crisis, said at a 30 October press conference that during his talks a new plan for solving the crisis had been presented to the Government of Pakistan. The plan calls for the withdrawal of foreign troops, the restoration of Afghanistan's Islamic status, Muslim countries' aid to the rebels and a peacekeeping role for forces from Muslim countries.

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VOP CITES AN-NAHAR INTERVIEW WITH 'ARAFAT

NC300830 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] The Lebanese AN-NAHAR interviewed Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] on the cease-fire in southern Lebanon, Palestinian-Soviet relations, Palestinian-PRC relations, the PLO's stand on the new Egyptian president, the forthcoming Arab summit conference, and bilateral relations between the PLO and Lebanon, Syria and Jordan.

Regarding the cease-fire, Brother Abu 'Ammar said it was arranged through the United Nations and that it was Gen William Callaghan, UNIFIL commander in southern Lebanon, who had held contacts with the Palestinian revolution regarding this issue.

On the political significance of the cease-fire, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: It is a cease-fire on the Lebanese border only, and it is a commitment by us to agreements reached at the Arab summit conferences.

On the changes in the area and the killing of As-Sadat and the effect on the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: We must know that as As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem was the beginning of a new stage in our area. His death will inevitably affect all the plans of the Camp David engineers, whether they want it or not. He said that by going to Jerusalem, As-Sadat went beyond all taboos. However, I believe that it was Reagan who killed As-Sadat. The second reason is that the U.S. Administration squeezed As-Sadat in front of Begin's insolence. The last nail hammered into As-Sadat's casket was when he went to the United States and returned empty-handed except for a few dollars as the price for a U.S. base in Ra's Banas. Abu 'Ammar pointed out that his wager on Egypt's people and army was right. He said: I was the one who said that Egypt's night would not be long and that its people are beautiful and calm but when the flood comes, everything will drift.

On his visits to the PRC and the Soviet Union, Brother Abu 'Ammar said. I will begin with the PRC. The PRC stand is clear and the PRC officials said that their stand is firm in support of the Palestinian people and their right to return [to their homeland], to determine their future and establish their independent state. On his visit to Moscow, Abu 'Ammar said: I consider this visit the most important visit I have ever made to the Soviet Union. What happened in Moscow is the main event of the year for the Palestinian people because full diplomatic recognition of and raising the Palestinian representation to the ambassadorial level, as well as the talks between the Palestinian delegation and the Soviet side, headed by Comrade Brezhnev for the first time, are indications that they recognize our office in Moscow as a full political representative. This is a message to the whole world from the first superpower, I am not saying the first or second. This means that the Palestinian people have fully asserted their existence and cause on the political and international map. For those who exist on the political map, their existence on the geographical map is only a matter of time.

On the Palestinian stand toward the forthcoming Arab summit conference, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: What is required is a strategic Arab stand on the military, political and diplomatic levels to return Egypt to the Arab fold despite Mubarak's announcement that he will pursue the Camp David course like his predecessor As-Sadat.

Regarding Lebanese-Palestinian relations, Abu 'Ammar said: The Palestinian revolution has proven to be a pacifying element. We are the first to benefit from the return of stability to Lebanon. On relations with Syria, Abu 'Ammar said: Our relations with our brothers in Syria are good, strong and firm. We are with them in the Confrontation and Steadfastness Front and coordinate with them on political, military and diplomatic levels.

KUNA Cites Interview

LD301146 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0902 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Beirut, 30 Oct (KUNA) -- Head of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Yasir 'Arafat, has disclosed his readiness to accept "a confederative relationship" with Jordan if a Palestinian state is established on the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

In an interview with the Lebanese newspaper AN-NAHAR today, 'Arafat said: "At the Arab summit conference in Rabat I declared my readiness to accept all kinds of relations that can be established among independent states, even the confederative relationship."

'Arafat was answering a question about the relationship which could be established with Jordan in the event that a Palestinian state is established in the territories occupied in 1967.

'Arafat said that the PRC leader told him during his tour that they "are being subjected to pressure to recognize Israel but that they have refused to yield because they consider Israel an aggressive state." However, he did not identify the quarters exercising these pressures.

'Arafat described the forthcoming Arab summit conference to be held in the Moroccan town of Fes on 25 November as "a historic turning point for the Arab nation since the conference is facing the challenge which started in southern Lebanon and ended in the farthest part of the Arab world."

He added: The main challenge which the conference must tackle, and for the first time, is the strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel," which was proclaimed between the two sides last September in the wake of talks which Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin conducted with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

'Arafat said: "The strategic cooperation is not directed against the Palestinians alone but also against all those who say that they are friends of the United States in the region since Israel has been turned from the role of a tool to the role of a partner. The Arab nation must reply to this [word indistinct]."

As to his vision about the future of Egyptian President Mubarak he said: "I leave this for time to tell... [KUNA ellipses] but I say to the Egyptian people that Jerusalem and the Palestinian issue is a trust in your hands... [KUNA ellipses] the Egyptians have sacrificed about 86,000 martyrs and wounded in defending Jerusalem, Palestine and the Arab nation."

'Arafat expected that an Israeli refusal to complete their withdrawal from Sinai next April would be "a shock to the Egyptian people."

'Arafat, who affirmed his confidence in the Egyptian people, ruled out the possibility that any quarter outside Egypt had a role in the assassination of the late President as-Sadat.

He pointed out that the states of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front preferred not to define their stances in a public statement regarding the agreement on strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States, awaiting the forthcoming Arab summit conference.

He described the PLO's relations with Syria as "strong, good and firm and said that a meeting will be held with Syrian officials and with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad following his return from Bulgaria."

VOP INTERVIEWS QADDUMI ON GREEK, SOVIET STANDS

JN291800 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1518 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Interview with PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi by Voice of Palestine correspondent -- recorded; date not given]

[Text] [Question] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], we welcome you and we have several questions. Our first question is on a recent event in Palestinian diplomacy. The question concerns the new Greek stand. What is your evaluation of this stand and how will it effect the PLO internationally and on the European level?

[Answer] The new Greek stand is a true expression of a qualitative stride in the Greek-Palestinian relations. After winning the recent elections, Greek Prime Minister Papandreou said he had a message to address to the world. He said that he would recognize the PLO and grant it full diplomatic representation. Undoubtedly, this shows the high place the PLO and the Palestinian revolutionary struggle have with the friendly Greek people. This is a qualitative shift in these relations. It will be reflected in Palestinian-European relations and clearly shows the great achievements we are realizing on the various political levels.

[Question] Your successful visit with Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] to Moscow and your meeting with Comrade Brezhnev and the first results of this meeting have provoked exceptional interest among Arab and international political quarters. Would you shed more light on this meeting and its effect on Palestinian-Soviet relations?

[Answer] Our recent visit to the friendly Soviet Union was extremely important. This friendly state, which is one of the superpowers, has recognized the PLO and granted it full diplomatic representation. This means that we are now on the same level as all the embassies in the Soviet Union. In fact, this means firm and material support by the Soviet Union for the aims of the Palestinian revolution in establishing the independent Palestinian state and in recognizing this state as an established fact that cannot be doubted. It is a message to the world that the Soviet Union and the socialist bloc are firmly and stubbornly standing by the side of the Palestinian people in their struggle to realize their aims in establishing this state and in returning to it, in accordance with the UN resolutions. By such a political decision, the Soviet Union will exert all its efforts so that the Palestinian people can realize their aims. This is a recognition by the Soviet Union of these warm and friendly relations with the PLO and between the Soviet and Palestinian people. This is Soviet insistence that the Palestinian people will triumph, God willing, and realize their aims.

[Question] Brother Abu al-Lutf, it is said that there is a retreat in the European position on our cause and on the PLO. Do you agree to this? On another level, what is your comment on the new European approach concerning their participation in the multinational Sinai force?

[Answer] We notice with great regret from time to time, a retreat in the European position or in the position of some European states, and that the European states are being elusive with us. We know the limit that can be reached by the European states with regard to the Palestinian cause and their participation in the Middle East crisis. They cannot cross this boundary which they have outlined for themselves. In other words, all the European states, regardless of differences between one state and another, have a limit. We can say that Spain, Austria, Greece and France are different in their stands from other European states. The other states' limit is very short of the demands outlined by the PLO or rather by the Baghdad Arab summit as a minimum requirement. We regret this because we find that all the EEC members without exception attempt to play on words concerning Palestinian rights. They support Camp David and at the same time support some of our rights.

Undoubtedly, they have vested interests in the Middle East region and they are trying to take care of these interests, to mind their relations with the Arab states, particularly the oil states, and to satisfy them with words. We want each European state to have its own stand so that we can define our position vis-a-vis each state. The so-called Arab-European dialogue is a waste of time because Europe has adopted it as a means of satisfying the Arab group so that it may be argued that there are some European states which are still short of meeting minimum Arab demands such as Denmark, Holland, Norway, and others. If the European states, and the EEC in particular, are serious in their attitude toward the Middle East crisis, they must use their influence to bring pressure to bear on the United States and Israel. We are not convinced by words anymore. As-Sadat, the main bastion of imperialism and of the U.S.-European alliance for the implementation of Camp David, is dead. Whoever supports Camp David cannot be sincere in his support for the national rights of the Palestinians. Nevertheless, we ask some states to develop their positions. As I have already pointed out, it can be said that France supports the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. However, France also supports Camp David. In its stand France is better than England, Italy and other states. This idol [As-Sadat] has been destroyed in the Arab region and Egypt is beginning to return to the Arab fold. We must create a balance of power in the region. Any claim that there is a political settlement or draft for a political settlement at this stage is a means to engage the attention of the Arab group and the Palestinian people. We must attempt to disturb the balance of power so that this balance is in favor of our Arab nation. Then there can be a just solution acceptable to the PLO and the Arab nation in accordance with its definition drawn up for its phased aims at Algiers, Rabat, Baghdad and Tunis. At the outset, and if this issue is not settled, there will not be a just solution. All these projects are nonsense that is meant to lure us so that we can place before them our minimum demands and they can begin with us as they did with As-Sadat so that we may retreat step by step and reach the zero point as was the case with As-Sadat and his collaborators in the region.

[Question] Brother Abu al-Lutf, this is the last question in order not to take much of your time. What does as-Sadat's disappearance from the political scene mean from the Palestinian, Arab and international viewpoints? Can this be considered an end to Camp David or the beginning of the end?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, the disappearance of President as-Sadat has been a positive development in the region. The president of the biggest Arab state who worked for entrenching the foreign imperialist influence in the region and in Egypt is gone. The president who made it possible for the United States and Israel to infiltrate the Arab region from the widest possible gate is gone. He made this possible after the eruption of the Iranian revolution, the destruction of the shah and after an imperialist and colonialist door had been closed. He made this possible after the Ethiopian regime collapsed. Therefore, regrettably, the Egyptian regime came to introduce Israel into the Arab nation from a large gate. What has happened now is the start of a process of building a wall so that Israel will not be able to enter into the Arab homeland. This means the destruction of the tripartite Israeli-U.S.-Egyptian alliance. It is a beginning of the escalation of revolutionary action in the region. It is a beginning for the honorable powers in the region to take the initiative and assure the posture of the offensive after having taken the posture of self-defense. Hence, As-Sadat's disappearance is a disappearance of imperialist designs, of the U.S. powers which dominates the region and of the grand plot. It has been the coup de grace to Camp David. Hence we hope that soon Egypt will return to the Arab nation in order to begin a new offensive. This is the hope on the horizon of Arab and international politics.

[Question] Thank you Brother Abu al-Lutf. In fact, we have just received news that Greece's recognition of the PLO will be synchronized with its recognition of Israel. What is your opinion of this?

[Answer] I have just read some such news in the daily papers. It raised many questions in my mind. The first statement was by Prime Minister Papandreou; the second by a Foreign Ministry spokesman. We must ascertain facts about such news because our relations with Prime Minister Papandreou are truly strong and we cannot judge the other report until we are sure. This is because the first statement was made at the highest governmental level. Perhaps those who have vested interests or the Greek press wanted to tarnish Papandreou's st tement or to belittle its significance. However, we must be alert so that we can ask the Greek Government for the truth. After that we will have another stand.

VOP COMMENTS ON ISRAELI BENEFITS FROM AWACS DEAL

NC301559 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] The Washington correspondent of the Jerusalem AL-FAJR told the Voice of Palestine today that the defeat of the Israeli lobby on the AWACS arms deal should not be exaggerated, since it remains most effective, organized and highly dedicated. According to available information, the AWACS will not contribute to the alleviation of any threats to the Arab countries by the Israeli Army.

The AL-FAJR correspondent states that U.S. officials argue that the AWACS are ineffective against Israel for geographical reasons and Saudi Arabia has promised not to fly the planes in the northwest of the country. He adds that U.S. officials have gone so far as to give Israel the green light to shoot the AWACS down should they venture too close to Israel for comfort. It turns out that without an American presence on the AWACS and on the ground for coordination, the whole system would be inoperative due to its advanced technological features.

The AL-FAJR correspondent argues that the main reason for such adamant opposition by Israel and its allies is that Israel feels the loss of monopoly over sophisticated American weaponry and of the American ear. However, the U.S. commitment to Israel's defense and security is not in question -- and the Zionists know that very well. Israel is always compensated for any U.S. arms sale to the Arabs. In 1978, following the passage of the U.S. arms package deal to Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Israel, U.S. efforts for the sale of F-15's to Saudi Arabia resulted in sending Israel 25 more F-15's.

The question now being debated in Washington immediately following the passage of the AWACS deal is what and how much Israel should receive from the United States in compensation. Items being considered are squadrons of the most sophisticated jet fighters to advanced surveillance systems, and of course, more financial aid.

Trying to balance benefits bestowed on Israel as a result of the AWACS deal, it can easily be concluded that Israel, and not the Arabs, is the winner. While the Arabs pay some $8.5 billion for their AWACS, Israel receives at least 50 percent of U.S. weapons and financial aid in the form of grants. Moreover, in return for supplies to Saudi Arabia, Washington is expecting a more positive attitude from that country to the Camp David process. And, concludes that AL-FAJR correspondent, the AWACS will not be delivered until 1985.

FATAH'S ABU IYAD TALKS WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS

JN011716 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, continues his visit to the Soviet Union. He has visited Red Square, the unknown soldier's tomb and some other Moscow sites.

Our correspondent has learned that the talks held between Brother Abu Iyad with the Soviet comrades were very successful and centered on a discussion of the latest developments in the Arab region.

BAHRAIN

FOREIGN MINISTER LAUDS SENATE APPROVAL OF AWACS

GF311443 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1220 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Manama, 31 Oct (GNA) -- Bahrain today expressed its great satisfaction over the U.S. Senate's approval of the sale of sophisticated weapons, including AWACS planes, to Saudi Arabia.

In a statement to GULF NEWS AGENCY, Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah has said that Saudi Arabia's strength is a strength for Bahrain and for the Arab nation in general.

He said that the U.S. Government's stand in this regard is an encouraging stand and in the right direction. The Bahraini foreign minister expressed the hope that this gesture heralds a new era of U.S. understanding of the Arab nation's (?genuine) demands.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ SAYS REAGAN ONLY WINNER

GF301836 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial by Chief Editor Ahmad Kamal: "Who Won?"]

[Excerpts] After a bitter struggle by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, the AWACS deal was approved by the U.S. Senate in a close vote.

The deal itself is only symbolic. It does not mean much to Saudi Arabia or to us because there are substitutes in Britain, France, and elsewhere. Saudi Arabia could have bought whatever weapons it wanted from these sources and built whatever defense and power it wanted.

The AWACS deal has revealed the depth of penetration of the Zionist influence in the United States and the weakness of the American Administration in confronting it. The AWACS deal, and what it has undergone for several months, has revealed that no matter how moderate and realistic we are, how generous we are to the West, how much we facilitate the continuation of Western civilization, how controlled and patient we are or how many reasonable solutions for our cause we give, we are still unable to affect the pro-Zionist sentiment or the Jewish influence in the United States of America.

In the face of this reality, we should realize the blunder we would make if we were to believe for only a day that all or some of the winning cards are in U.S. hands. From this incident and others for over more than 30 years we have come to realize the strength of the Zionist influence over the United States and the power of theZionist lobby in all the organs of the U.S. Administration. It is time we changed our equation and reconsidered our strategy and methods of dealing with the superpower. We should act on the basis of our personal interests and according to our just rights.

Zionist America has benefited a great deal from our disunity, disputes and dispersal and more from our petroleum and money in its banks and from our passive and moderate positions. We have not benefited from America.

Saudi Arabia did not win by the vote of the U.S. Senate for the sale of the AWACS because, as we have said, it can obtain substitutes as long as it has money. The Arabs did not win by Saudi Arabia getting the AWACS planes. The only winner was U.S. President Ronald Reagan because he considered it his deal and because he considered the U.S. Congress' stand a challenge. Had the deal been rejected by Congress, the American president would have been finished.

AL-ADWA' ON U.S. APPROVAL OF AWACS DEAL

GF010645 Manama AL-ADWA' in Arabic 31 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Editorial]

[Excerpts] It was anticipated that in this issue's editorial, AL-ADWA' would discuss the expected results and inevitable changes resulting from the U.S. refusal to supply the sister Arab Kingdom with AWACS planes. The repercussions would not have been to the advantage of the United States or the Western world in view of the blatant bias of the United States toward the Israeli enemy and its disgraceful subjugation to the Israeli will while opposing all the values and principles of the Free World, regardless of whether or not the United States sincerely upholds these values and principles.

The significance of the Senate approval of the AWACS deal, which passed by a very small majority, is much more serious than the rejection of such a deal. It alerts the Arab world to its enemies irstead of making it complacent by having good faith in them.

That is why AL-ADWA' will discuss the stage that follows the approval of the AWACS deal -- a stage represented by a careful and cautious interpretation of the following points:

Reagan's letter to His Majesty King Khalid concerning the cooperation the United States is requesting from Saudi Arabia to establish peace in the Middle East;

Alexander Haig's declaration that the AWACS deal is an indirect signal to involve the Palestinians in the peace talks, but on prior conditions;

The comments by observers on the future of U.S. strategy in Middle East.

The United States is cooking up something new. It is interested in getting more Arabs to join the Camp David policy. The new dish the United States is preparing is covered with a mixture of American and European seasonings to make it more appetizing. In return, pressure is to be exerted on the Palestinians to accept what they have refused to accept previously.

It is our belief that Saudi Arabia is alert and aware of everything that is being prepared and that, as always, it is firm and loyal and will not forfeit the principal Arab cause. This is particularly true since, as Saudi Arabia knows better than anyone else, it is obtaining the AWACS planes and other U.S. equipment in return for $8.5 billion and not in return for any political concessions. We say this because Saudi Arabia is indisputably the leader of the Arab and Islamic worlds and has the greatest influence on them. It was Saudi Arabia -- and none of the bidders -- that resisted and thwarted the Camp David agreements.

What the Arab world needs today is for Egypt to return to its ranks by walking out of the Camp David accords and for the other Arab countries not to join these accords. The participation in or blessing of the Camp David accords by other Arab countries, even indirectly, will lead to further divisions and desperation in the Arab world, especially among the people of the occupied territories who are living in the hope that the Arabs will unite and rescue them from the claws of the occupiers.

The return of Egypt to the Arab ranks is the only hope at present, even if we have to wait for the conditional withdrawal from Sinai. Egypt's return depends on the flexibility of the Arabs -- it would not be shameful or a forfeit of principles for anyone to get in touch with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and explain what Egypt's cooperation with the Arab world would achieve -- a cooperation of deeds and not words.

KUWAIT

AS-SIYASAH HAILS SAUDI PRINCE'S TACTICS

LD011322 Kuwait KUNA in English 1119 GMT 1 Nov 81

[From the press review]

["AS-SIYASAH on the AWACS deal" -- KUNA headline]

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Nov (KUNA) -- It is wrong to underestimate the importance of the approval by the U.S. Congress of the AWACS planes sale to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The importance is not merely due to the fact that Saudi Arabia got the planes, but also because of the method adopted for dealing with the U.S. political administration.

"The political line adopted by Saudi Arabia's crown prince was such that whatever the outcome, [word indistinct] or disapproval, the Kingdom was sure to win.

"If it gained Congress approval, this would mean the Arabs were capable of doing something once they had a unified foreign policy. They could even fight against the Zionist lobby which has penetrated deep into the American Administration. This applied in the case of positive approval.

"In the case of disapproval, the Saudi political administration would have proved to the U.S. political administration that the Zionist lobby had more influence than even those of American national interests. Those interests are defended by many Americans as long as they do not contradict the Zionist ones.

"Some of the Arabs have no means to retaliating except by throwing themselves into the hands of the other rival superpower, namely the Soviet Union.

"The tactic of the Saudi crown prince was successful in dealing with the U.S. Administration. Saudi Arabia's success in getting the AWACS planes was not the most important point."

AL-WATAN SAYS U.S. PLANS INVASION OF LIBYA

LD011214 Kuwait KUNA in English 1115 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Nov (KUNA) -- AL-WATAN newspaper reported here Sunday that the U.S. will patronise a tripartite invasion of Libya to bring about the downfall of the Al-Qadhdhafi regime. Quoting American diplomatic sources in its Washington datelined report, the newspaper said the invasion will take place during the period November 10-15.

It added that the plan aims at physical liquidation of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by attacking places where he is expected to be present at.

The invasion will be launched through the Sudanese or Egyptian borders with the participation of forces from these two countries as well as troops loyal to the former Chadian defence minister Hissein Habre who was defeated at the hands of the Libyan-supported President Goukouni Oueddei during the Chad civil war. The newspaper said the U.S. role would be limited to ensuring supplies through rear defence lines.

According to the newspaper story, a mock operation will take place prior to the invasion to divert attention. The huge U.S. strategic B-52 bombers will strike at a certain region inside Libya to serve this purpose.

The American sources, which refused to be identified, said that the CIA were keeping a close watch on Al-Qadhdhafi's movements and his whereabouts at instructions from the Pentagon.

OMAN

FOREIGN MINISTRY SUPPORTS U.S. SALE OF AWACS

GF312018 Doha QNA in Arabic 1930 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Muscat, 31 Oct (QNA) -- The Sultanate of Oman has expressed support for the U.S. sale of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia. An official spokesman for the Omani Foreign Ministry issued a statement here this evening in which he said: Saudi Arabia's possession of this type of (?defensive weapon) will enhance (?security) and stability in the Arabian Peninsula in general and in the Middle East in general.

SAUDI ARABIA

INFORMATION MINISTER ON FAHD'S PEACE PLAN, AWACS

GF311756 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 31 Oct 81 pp 1, 22

[Report on interview granted to AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM correspondent 'Abdallah ash-Shiti by Saudi Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani in his office in Riyadh -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What do you think of the reactions that Fahd's peace proposals have elicited and are still eliciting?

[Answer] No doubt you know that this plan, which is being proposed in the Arab and international arenas, was originally a press statement made by Fahd within the framework of asserting Arab rights in the Arab-Israeli dispute in general and Palestinian rights in particular. It is a reaffirmation of the Kingdom's policy and its positive vision in view of the developments of the issue in international forums. It is also an affirmation that the Kingdom has never thought of adopting a single solution or of imposing a solution on anyone regarding the Palestinian cause, which is the Kingdom's major concern with regard to material and nonmaterial support. This is a duty to which we are committed with our Arab brothers with whom we are coordinating and cooperating on all levels to enhance this cause and to expose the real nature of Israel's intentions and stands to world public opinion.

The principles on which Fahd's peace plan -- which stemmed from his press statement -- is based, are clear principles that reaffirm the necessity of wresting Palestinian rights from the enemies' claws, the necessity of Israel's withdrawal from Arab lands and the need to preserve Jerusalem's true character. How can some parties reject these principles and demands and try to create an uproar and clouds of skepticism around them? Those who reject Saudi Arabia's clear and frank peace plan are in the trench of the enemies who are also rejecting the plan.

Minister Yamani continued: We have not imposed and will not impose this plan on anyone. We have said and we still say that the plan is proposed for discussion and debate. The Kingdom has welcomed and welcomes any objective ideas or visions to achieve the required solution.

Why do some people reject such a positive move that is currently drawing world attention? What interests us for the most part is that the plan has been approved by the Palestinians. This approval was expressed by Brother Yasir 'Arafat who logically described the plan's contents and dimensions. On the other hand, the plan will be proposed to the Gulf summit in Riyadh and the Arab summit in Fes. The Kingdom has been trying, and is still trying, to contribute in every way to support the just causes of our Arab and Muslim nation.

Minister Yamani described the U.S. Senate's approval of the AWACS deal to Saudi Arabia as positive. He said the approval which distressed Israel is -- as Prince Sultan has said -- a feeling of victory for the "wise and just policy" toward the Zionist lobby there. The information minister said: We were taking into account the possibility of the AWACS sale being disapproved. Had it been disapproved, we still had the right to obtain arms from any place in which our homeland's interest lies. Naturally, we are seeking arms for defensive purposes and not to launch a war. We hope this positive step will be followed by other U.S. measures that support the Arab right against Israel's intransigence and the implementation of UN resolutions favoring Palestinian rights against Zionist aggression.

AD-DAMMAM AL-YAWM HAILS SENATE APPROVAL

GF011932 AD-DAMMAN AL-YAWM in Arabic 31 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "What Will the Hostile Forces Say After the Approval of the AWACS Deal?"]

[Excerpts] When Saudi Arabia asked to buy the AWACS planes from the United States, much of the information media that has suspect relations with Zionism and other circles harboring hatred toward the Arab nation launched a rabid campaign against the U.S. Government in an attempt to force it to cancel and reject the deal. The campaign did not stop at this. Rather, it was extended to other aspects. The Zionist lobby exerted a great deal of political pressures on the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives in an effort to distort the Kingdom's reputation in the eyes of the American citizen by depicting Saudi Arabia as a country that is accumulating arms for aggression against others. The Zionist lobby forgets that this country has formulated a peace plan that most political circles have agreed to call an integrated plan.

In spite of the pressures exerted by the Zionist lobby and the enemy government, the AWACS sale to the Kingdom was approved. The decision proved that President Reagan is the strong man of Washington, that he has a deep insight into political matters and that the United States does not wait for deicisions to be issued on its behalf in Tel Aviv, but makes its decisions in Washington.

The Kingdom has proved, too, that victory over the Zionist lobby is not an impossible thing and that to change the U.S. point of view toward the Middle East is not easy but is not impossible either. The AWACS deal proves that the Kingdom is strong and its policy is sound, and that the Zionist lobby is nothing but a paper tiger.

SPA CITES PAPERS ON REAGAN, AWACS APPROVAL

LD311440 Riyadh SPA in English 1212 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 31 Oct (SPA) -- Hailing of President Reagan's fierce battle to win the advance radar planes deal with the Kingdom in the U.S. Senate and the efforts underway by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to unify oil prices figures for editorial comments in today's newspapers.

'UKAZ newspaper described President Reagan's personal interest and his fierce battle against the Zionist lobby for the successful passage of the AWACS deal in the U.S. Senate in spite of a stiff opposition as a major accomplishment of the U.S. Administration for the opening of a new era of a very healthy and constructive relations between the U.S. and the Kingdom.

The paper felt the U.S. Administration's pledge to provide the AWACS and additional equipments for F-15 fighters has demonstrated for the first time that the U.S. Administration has finally freed itself from undue and irrational Zionist influence that prevailed during the past years in its policies concerning the fateful Arab issues.

"The Kingdom's acquiring of the AWACS in accordance with the conditions based on the principles of the national integrity and security can be termed as a fine victory for the Kingdom's diplomatic strategy on the issue," the paper added.

Another important aspect of the victory is an obvious change in the American foreign policy in the Middle East with open signs of erasing of bias and surrender to the Zionist lobby in the U.S.," 'UKAZ said.

The paper felt the growing American tendency of a change, relating to its foreign policy decisions on fateful Arab issues, will surely lead to a practical achievement of just and comprehensive (?peace) in the Middle East region.

Dealing with the same subject, AL-MADINAH newspaper said. "The Senate approval to sell the advanced radar planes to the Kingdom is a victory for the American people's interests and the U.S. ability to overcome and protect their interests in the area in the face of dangerous Zionist foul-plays."

The paper described the approval of the AWACS as another indicator of a favourable American response for the promotion of very strong relations and cooperations between the Kingdom and the U.S. for the benefit of the interests of both the countries.

Commenting on the passage of the deal in the U.S. Senate, AL-BILAD newspaper noted it provided ample proof to the practicality of the Kingdom's diplomatic policy in favour of its national interests, Arab and Islamic causes, that could even cross and defeat the heavy Zionist influence of past years in the U.S.

"We compliment President Reagan for his foresight and wisdom and the American people's desire to promote healthy and lasting cooperation with the government and people of the Kingdom," the paper added.

PRINCE FAHD RETURNS FROM CANCUN, EUROPE

LD302258 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2230 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Deputy Prime Minister and Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz returned to Riyadh at 2315 this evening. He was welcomed at the airport by a number of princes, led by Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard.

Prince Fahd led the Kingdom's delegation to the Cancun conference on international cooperation and development. After the conference, Prince Fahd paid brief visits to the FRG and Austria. He also met with King Husayn of Jordan in London.

YAMANI ANNOUNCES CEILING ON OIL PRODUCTION

LD301900 Vienna OPECNA in English 1823 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Geneva, 30 Oct (OPECNA) -- Saudi Arabia has set a production ceiling of 8.5 million barrels a day from 1 November onward and will charge 34 U.S. dollars as a reference price for its Arabian light crude retroactive to 1 October 1981, Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani announced here Friday night.

Addressing a press conference barely 24 hours after the 61st OPEC conference decided unanimously to unify OPEC crude oil prices, Saudi Arabia's oil minister said that such a decision was in the best interests of both the international community and OPEC itself.

"We will do our best to protect the present price level," he added. "With regard to going down with our production, this will be up to the market forces."

With regard to the weighted average price of oil, Yamani stated that the increase probably would be just a few cents if any. "Some countries will apply the present reduced price from August, other countries will have reduced value differentials, and others are giving longer credit terms." "If you dig deeper," he added, "the increase might be ten cents per barrel or so."

On differentials Yamani stated that they would be considered every now and then. He envisaged the gap between differentials for light and heavy oils becoming increasingly large until "we put the heavy oil in its proper place vis-a-vis the light."

Regarding the long term, the Saudi oil minister did not expect the radical price changes of the 70s to take place again in the 80s.

"The last ten years envisaged certain political events and it came after a long period of a depressed oil price," he added. "I hope we will avoid the sharp increases in the price of oil and we will gradually increase our prices in small doses."

On the long-term strategy issue, Yamani referred to the earlier meeting he chaired Friday where he said the main item was the pricing formula. He announced that immediately after the press conference, he would continue working with the experts, with another experts' meeting scheduled for November and the next ministerial committee fixed for December.

"We do not believe that we will reintroduce the previous formula," he added, "since something else will be suggested, probably more flexible than the previous formula."

More on Yamani Comments

NC301832 Paris AFP in English 1826 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Geneva, 30 Oct (AFP) -- Saudi Arabia today said it is matching its 6.25 percent oil price rise with a one million barrel a day output cut to 8.5 million from November 1, but warned it will increase production if the new price structure breaks down.

Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmed Zaki Yamani said that the overall price increase under the new regime would probably be only 10 cents a barrel as some countries might apply their lower rates backdated as far as August.

Shaykh Yamani also revealed that several energy ministers, including U.S. Energy Secretary James Edwards, in developed countries have telephoned him with congratulations for engineering the new 34 dollar unified base price. Pressed on whether Mr Edwards thanked him for raising his price so soon after the U.S. Senate agreed to supply Riyadh with AWACS, Shaykh Yamani replied that his thanks were "for freezing prices" until the end of 1982.

Shaykh Yamani said that "we believe that what happened is in the interests of the whole international community as well as of OPEC.

He added that by the end of the base price freeze in December 1982, the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) "will have time to study the situation and decide whether to extend the freeze or have a minor increase."

The shaykh said the market now depends on whether oil companies would sell off stocks. "We think that the glut will be over not later than the second quarter of next year," he said.

He said market forces would help determine Saudi output, but added: "I don't think there will be any necessity at the moment to go above 8.5 million barrels, but if it happened I don't think we would refrain from doing so."

Changes in differential -- premiums paid when oil is close to markets or is of high quality - might be consideredwhen the market moved, Shaykh Yamani said. These are not "frozen" by the current agreement, but nonetheless are set for each country during OPEC meetings.

The gap between light and heavy oil prices had widened, and he expected it to get larger still. But there have been some doubts about the validity of the differentials set for African producers, and these might have to be reconsidered.

He also said the 1980's would not see such sharp increases as had occurred in the 1970's. "I hope we will gradually increase our prices in small doses," he said.

Under the new price regime, the average weighted price would rise in theory by about 50 U.S. cents, but because some countries would apply present rates backdated to August, the effective increase could be "ten cents or so."

Saudi Arabia wanted a unified and stable price structure to help industrialised economies out of recession and to prepare the way for their proposals for a long-term pricing strategy, linking prices to inflation, growth and currency fluctuations in the world economy. But Shaykh Yamani, speaking after a meeting of the strategy committee which he chairs, said he thought more flexible proposals were now required. He doubted whether much progress could be made on this before the next OPEC meeting in Abu Dhabi in mid-December, although "some general ideas will be discussed."

He said that, in the very near future, "I don't think that the market will continue to soften" and that by the second quarter of next year, oil companies will have depleted their stocks so far they will have to begin replenishing them.

Asked about the problems of developing countries now facing higher bills for imported Saudi oil, Shaykh Yamani said that these clients also bought from other OPEC members and that the weighted average of their oil costs should not change.

UAE

AL-KHALIJ COMMENTS ON U.S. POSITION ON PEACE

GF311116 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0716 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 31 Oct (ENA) -- AL-KHALIJ has commented on the U.S. position toward peace in the Middle East, particularly now that the Senate has approved the sale of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia. The paper says the AWACS episode "has ended with a strong statement from Washington, indicating that congressional approval of the deal is President Reagan's great victory. We fear that this means that Reagan has been victorious in deceiving the Arabs." The paper continues by saying that "the Arabs are not against peace but they certainly are not for the peace that the United States desires. This peace, which the United States started in 1967, is based on unilateral peace with Israel. It was reviewed by 'Abd an-Nasir, who noted that if he wanted to recover the Sinai it would be his in a few hours. The United States' idea of peace involves more than just the de facto recognition of Israel. It involves a peace that opens the Arab land to Zionist culture and Israeli industrial production. This implies full normalization -- as it is currently referred to -- so that the Arabs will lose the cultural [word indistinct] against Israel, as Reagan says that the approval of the AWACS deal will advance the process toward peace."

The paper asks: "What does he mean by peace? We have known only the Camp David process. What Reagan means is the widening of this process, since U.S. policy frequently resorts to reshuffling papers to hide its movements. Sometimes, to perplex us, it also reveals its papers." The paper concludes its commentary by saying that "if the United States is confident of a new peace process, the Arabs must not be less confident in their power to reject U.S. hegemony. The Arabs are supposed to know the starting point so our nation will not commit suicide, because there is no other way but the peace we impose -- an Arab peace."

HUSNI MUBARAK OCTOBER MAGAZINE INTERVIEW

NC310723 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0655 31 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 31 Oct (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has said that he is ready to go to the Saudi Arabian Kingdom or to any other Arab state to explain Egypt's policy pertaining to peace and to resolve the dispute between us.

On the Egyptian-Arab position, President Mubarak said he wanted to prepare for all a period of calm for reflection, consideration and study. He added that he will not withhold his hand from any Arab hand extended to him with understanding, forgiveness [musafahah] and reconciliation in the light of the peace process.

In an interview to be published in OCTOBER magazine's Sunday edition, President Mubarak said: It is not that we are approaching the Arabs to anger Israel or we are approaching Israel to spite the Arabs. We are liberating our land and achieving peace for us and others. "No one can blame me for liberating my land; peace is neither amusement nor a joke. It is a policy of life; it is a line of life itself. What I hope is to achieve for the Palestinian people the utmost security and stability we can, and after that the decision will be theirs."

Regarding the joint Egyptian-American military maneuvers, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak said that they are very ordinary maneuvers within the framework of joint cooperation "and are not directed against Libya as the brothers there imagine. It is not true that we are going to take the opportunity of these maneuvers for our forces to attack Libya; all that there is to it is for our pilots to train on the two American AWACS planes which are monitoring the borders. These American forces will return in a few days and we have no intention of attacking any Arab states."

President Mubarak referred to the joint defense agreement between Egypt and Sudan and said: I wish from our brothers in Libya that they will not drive us to fighting them; we shall not start any war operations against any one and I hope that the relations between us will be mutual respect and good neighborliness.

The text of President Husni Mubarak's interview with OCTOBER follows:

Question: Some of those occupied with the science of political psychology had some remarks to make about the departed leader in his last days: They saw that he was very nervous at press conferences and popular rallies. They believe this nervous condition had clearly exhausted him and that one of the phenomena of the exhaustion was that he did not heed the warnings about the danger to his life. It is said that these warnings were connected with the days that preceded the military parade and the military parade itself. Their opinion is that the departed leader, instead of keeping away from danger, came close to it. They give as an example of this what happens when we are surprised by a speeding car. Instead of keeping away from it, we throw ourselves on it.

Answer: I did not notice that. I was with the departed leader all the time. He was calm in everything. Thus, I see that these analysts have gone too far -- far from the reality of the man, may God have mercy on his soul.

Question: Your excellency, Mr President, do you think that the reasons for the recent incidents which followed the assassination of the departed leader have become known -- that is they are connected with what we called the sectarian sedition, or the religious sedition, or the extremist religious groups, or the extremist groups, or the terrorist groups? Do you believe that we have sufficiently studied and analyzed the phenomena of violence so that we will know their causes and expect their results and therefore avoid their occurrence, if they occur, and avoid their escalation as well?

Answer: I do not want to deal with this serious case. The investigation is still continuing. I do not want to make any comments or give any details on what has taken place so that this will not harm the public interest, because this case concerns the core of this country's security. When the investigation is completed and everything becomes completely clear, we will announce it to the people. It is the right of every person to know and it is the duty of the specialists to study and analyze so that we know where the malady and be found and where the treatment lies. Therefore, I believe that any indication or efforts at interpretation and justification are premature. Let us wait and see, and we will not have long to wait.

Question: Has it not been proven yet whether what happened on 6 October and later was planned outside Egypt and carried out by Egyptians, or if it was planned and carried out by Egyptians? What is the difference between the two cases?

Answer: I cannot tell you anything for sure now. We must await the results of the investigations so that I can say that if the event was planned outside, it means that external parties have internal aims. If the event was wholly Egyptian, we are dutybound to know the reasons. If we find out the reasons, we will not conceal anything from the people.

Question: The late president announced that he had no objection to making another initiative, boarding a plane and landing in Riyadh to explain to the Saudi princes what happened to the Arab question. He stipulated that if he found anyone who understood the question he would adopt a decision. The late president did not go because he did not find any such people among the Saudi leaders. Are you in agreement with the late president?

Answer: This is quite a good and sound idea, but I do not want to create political problems for Saudi Arabia or any other country. Perhaps the Saudis are not ready for such a step. However, I am ready to go to Saudi Arabia or any Arab country to explain the question and settle the dispute between us, if I find an opportune time for this.

Question: Certain countries rejected Prince Fahd's plan or the points he proposed as a solution to the Palestinian question and to establish peace in the Middle East. Do you believe that the differences over the Saudi plan will permit further rapprochement between us and these countries?

Answer: We have not rejected this plan as certain Arab countries have done. We have not even opposed it. What the late president said was that this plan brought nothing new, but it could be a suitable topic for dialogue. This comment on the Saudi plan is sufficient for me at present.

Question: Your Excellency, how would you describe the Egyptian-Arab situation now? We do not want to enter verbal quarrels with the Arab countries and, at the same time, we expect them to make a step toward us. Is this a policy of open door, half-closed door or ajar? If this is the case, what do we expect the Arab countries to do, especially those countries that want to affirm to us and others that the differences between us were differences between them and the late president and that, since he passed away, the differences also vanished?

Answer: I do not want to talk about bygones, because these had their circumstances and variables. I want to open a new page. I have announced that I will not attack anyone, not even those who attack Egypt. I want to give everyone a quiet time for thinking, consideration and revision. Who knows? Perhaps one of the Arab brothers would see the sound path. I do not rule this out, and I am not in a hurry, because stands cannot be changed overnight. This is impossible and it is a question of time. I will not withhold my hand from any Arab hand that is extended to me for understanding, shaking hands or reconciliation in light of the peace process.

I have noticed that even the Kuwaiti papers have changed their language and tone. I have read a clause saying that anyone who asks Egypt to abrogate the Camp David agreements jumps from what is possible to what is impossible. I believe that this expression is precise and logical, because there is no Egyptian who refuses the liberation of his land. For this reason, we have opted for peace that achieves for us good neighborliness with Israel, and we wish the same for all the Arab brothers. Our line in all this is quite clear. I ask the Arab brothers to reconsider their calculations and make their decision. They have 1, 3 and 10 months. I would like to emphasize with all clarity that no contact will take place between us and any Arab country and kept a secret. Everything will be done in public. The rumors that there are secret contacts between Egypt and Saudi Arabia are not true. If this happens, we will announce it. This is a principle that we want to be known to everyone.

Question: Mr President, there is fear that rapprochement with the Arabs may lead to the alienation of Israel as the rapprochement with Israel led to the Arab alienation. How can we solve this difficult equation?

Answer: This surprises me, because it means that we approach the Arabs to tease Israel and approach Israel to tease the Arabs. This is not true. We are liberating our land and achieving peace for ourselves and others. Nobody can blame me for liberating my land. Peace is not fun and games but a policy of life and even a line of life. What we desire is to achieve for the Palestinian people the utmost security and stability that we can, and, after that, they have their own opinion. We opted for peace because we want to save the enormous funds that we spend on arms and equipment to use them for the prosperity of the Egyptian people who have suffered a great deal as a result of the disasters, psychological horrors and expenses of war. For this reason, there is no retreat from peace. This is an established fact about which we do not accept any argument or bargaining. I would like to tell the Arab brothers that our excellent relations with Israel will be in the interests of the Arabs in the future. We will be able to solve their differences with Israel. They do not see this clearly now, but it is certain that this will happen. I remember that when I met with French President Mitterrand I said to him: I know that you are a close friend of Israel and we have no sensitivity about this, but your friendship with Israel will benefit us in the peace cause exactly as the Arabs will benefit from our friendship with Israel. What I am saying now may not seem clear now, but the peace process has taught us to work for the distant future. This is the distant future that will face the Arab brothers whether they want it or not.

Question: Mr President, I met with former Israeli defense minister 'Ezer Weizman after his meeting with you. He told me that the talks with you filled his heart with reassurance. I also met with the Labor Party leader Shimon Peres and he said to me that when he met with you last year when you were vice president he asked you about the priorities in Egypt and you answered housing. When he asked you about priorities when you became president, you said security. Peres concluded from these clear and definite answers that you are a practical man with clear vision and self-confidence. He said that the talks with you filled his heart with reassurance. What did you say that filled them with reassurance?

Answer: I said that we would fulfill our commitments and that the agreement that was signed by Prime Minister Menahem Begin and late President Anwar as-Sadat was signed by two persons on behalf of two peoples and countries, and therefore it is valid. I told them what Mr Begin told me that this agreement does not need to be signed again with the new Egyptian president, because the agreement was between two countries. This is true. Begin also told me that our peace is eternal and I answered him, true, it is eternal peace. What befell us throughout 30 years is enough.

Question: The Israelis emphasize from time to time that they are committed to the Camp David accord and its implementation to the letter. What makes you have confidence in what they are saying, when you know that negotiation with them is hard and that it had stumbled and stopped many times because of a word, a sign or a language or legal question? You know that there are some who hope that Egypt will not reach the day of 25 April, because they know that on that day, Egypt will reach to acme of its defiance with peace or the achievements are Arab, while a few are Jews.

Answer: I have a long experience with Israel. I was beside the departed leader. I have seen, heard and negotiated everything connected with the difficult negotiations with Israel. We were tired and so were they; but, as the departed leader had said, when the Israelis sign an agreement they respect it, and this is true. I have felt this in different situations. When Mr Begin recently came to Egypt, I emphasized to him our full respect to every word we said and to everything we agreed on. He also emphasized to me the same meaning. Peace is in our interest, and we need it. It is life, and there will be no prosperity to Egypt without peace. These are not new theories or political discoveries that were unknown. They are axioms of the Egyptian and Israeli policies and they are the axioms of the age. What we have started with peace, we want to complete with prosperity.

Mr Begin affirmed to me what he had earlier emphasized to President as-Sadat, may God's mercy be on him, in Sharm ash-Shaykh and in Alexandria concerning his commitment to the agreements between us and that he will hand over the remaining part of the Sinai -- every brick. He reminded me what the departed leader had said in Sharm ash-Shaykh that some citizens in Israel had come from the settlements to meet with the departed leader but that Mr Begin told the departed leader -- you are free if you want to meet with them; it is your decision. If you refuse to meet with them, we will prevent them from coming to you and if you met with them and heard anything from them, it will be their views and not the government's because the government is committed before the Israeli people, the Egyptian people and the peace-loving world just as we agreed on and this is indisputable.

Question: How do you explain what Israeli Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan announced, then withdrew and then announced again when he cast doubts on peace and called for the building of more settlements?

Answer: It is not my business what Eytan says; let him say what he wants and change his mind after 1 hour or 1 day. What concerns me is what the State of Israel announces, because we are dealing on the level of the state and not on the level of individuals. As you know, there are many creeds and parties in Israel. This is their business; my business is what the state decides on its highest levels.

Question: Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali went to Israel to resume the autonomy talks. At the same time, several committees are meeting to normalize the relations between the two countries. What are the directives with which you furnished this great Egyptian negotiator to facilitate the difficulties between the two countries?

Answer: I did not furnish him with anything at all. The line of the state is clear. Nothing has happened to make it necessary for me to issue new instructions. Israel may be worried over the slowness of some of the normalization processes.

I believe that there is no reason for worry because everything is proceeding calmly. What he sees as going slowly, the Israelis see it as going very slowly or completely stopped. This is natural; our temperaments are different. However, from my followup of the progress of the talks, I find that the two sides have begun to understand one another. And from this continuous understanding, we shall come to the best arrangements. What matters is the results, and I am sure that they will be in the interest of both peoples who want peace.

Question: Joint maneuvers known as "Bright Star" will be conducted by Egypt, the United States, Somalia and Oman. What are the dimensions of these joint military operations and what is their goal?

Answer: They are very ordinary maneuvers within the framework of joint cooperation and not aimed at Libya as the brothers there imagine. I affirm that these maneuvers are not aimed at Libya. It is not true that we will take advantage of these maneuvers to attack Libya. The question is that our pilots are receiving training on the two AWACS aircraft which are watching the borders. These U.S. forces will leave after a few days. We have no intention of attacking any Arab country. Since we agreed with Israel that the October war will be the last war, is it reasonable to begin a war with any Arab country? I reassure Libya and other countries that we do not want to enter war with anyone.

Question: Even if Libya intervened in Sudan?

Answer: We have a reservation regarding Sudan, because there is a joint defense agreement between us and Sudan. I ask our brothers in Libya not to prompt us to fight them. We will not begin military operations against anyone. I want our relations to be ones of mutual respect and neighborliness.

Question: Today is the 25th anniversary of the tripartite aggression against Egypt. This aggression led to the departure of Britain and France from the area and the coming of the United States and the Soviets. Do you believe that this is the only change that occurred in the area?

Answer: I do not want to deal with the issue of the tripartite aggression now, because it is not the topic of the hour. This aggression with its mistakes here and there is gone. We do not want to go back, because we are very busy with the present and much more with the future.

Question: Where were you when the tripartite aggression occurred?

Answer: I was an instructor in the Air Force college. Then I was assigned a duty in an operation room in the Suez Canal area.

Question: You recall that 25 years ago the United States refused Egypt a loan to build the high dam under the pretext that Egypt was a bankrupt state that could not repay such huge debts. The Soviet Union stepped in and built the high dam. U.S. experts are now repairing the high dam turbines. What is the significance of this change in the U.S. policy?

Answer: The Americans felt their mistake, and I heard this from many people and from senior officials after the October war. They are now helping us repair the high dam turbines. I view this as very natural thing, because our relations have developed very much on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in our affairs, contrary to current rumors that the Americans interfere in our affairs. They know well that we do not accept this either from the United States or from any other country. Before that, we rejected the Soviet interference in our affairs, and this prompted the late leader to expel 20,000 experts in 1 week.

Question: Is there any hope for the improvement of Egyptian-Soviet relations. And, if there is, what are Egypt's conditions for this?

Answer: Time is certain to improve relations between the two countries. As to the conditions, they are very simple, namely, mutual respect and noninterference in our affairs. This was the only problem which harmed the friendly relations between the two countries.

Question: Do you have any hope that the Soviets will leave Afghanistan, and do you expect them to enter Poland and Iran?

Answer: I hope they will leave Afghanistan, and many countries have the same hopes. We absolutely do not approve the occupation by a big state of a small, free and sovereign state. Furthermore, it is an Islamic state as well. As to the Soviets entering Poland and Iran, those who are observing the progress of events do not consider this as likely.

Question: What do you exactly mean when you say that your policy is a continuation of the departed leader's policy? Have no situations appeared which necessitates you to make a decision contrary to or different so far?

Answer: When I say that I am proceeding on the same political line as the late As-Sadat, I mean the general principles, namely peace and the establishment of relations with the Arab brothers on the basis of peace also. There will be no going back on this and no return, I repeat no return. President as-Sadat wanted to rectify matters between him and the Arabs and he used to attack sometimes, but every circumstance has its procedures. But the political line is one and also the country's economic condition. We must continuously develop the economic situation and correct its course. The departed leader chose this course, and I shall continue along it. But, circumstances might require us to face new situations that make it incumbent upon us to take measures or decisions in the public interest. The late president abolished the emergency law, but I reinstated it after his assassination and after the spread of violence and terror, to safeguard the safety of the state and the security of the citizens.

Question: From what have you benefited from your profound relationship with the departed leader and where do you agree with or differ from him in your dealings and appreciation of the state affairs?

Answer: I was the second man and for this reason I saw more than the first man. I had the great opportunity of seeing events and questions. I used to discuss with President as-Sadat, may God's mercy be on him, all the matters that were presented to him. Sometimes, I had a different view, but his experience was greater and more extensive than mine. He used to have another view and made a decision other than the one I had imagined. When he made the decision, I immediately adopted it because this is in the country's higher interest. I believe that I have benefited a great deal from my closeness to the departed leader.

Question: A final question. Are you also optimistic by nature?

Answer: I am a very realistic man. I believe in the wise saying which says: There is no despondency with life and no life with despondency.

GHALI SAYS NO EGYPTIAN SOLDIERS WILL GO TO CHAD

NC011559 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1450 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 1 Nov (MENA) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has explained that the invitation addressed to Egypt to attend the French-African summit proves the importance of the relations between Egypt and France in general and the importance of these relations vis-a-vis the African problems in particular.

In statements he made following his arrival in Paris today, Dr Ghali said that Egypt and France have common stands on some African problems. He added: It is very important that the two states should hold consultations between them and consequently it is also very important that Egypt should participate in the activities of the French-African conference on the relations between France and the African world.

Ghali expressed his belief that the most important thing that the conference could achieve is the holding of a dialogue between France and Africa and another dialogue between Europe and Africa. He said that an exchange of ideas and views and the holding of consultations would permit the African officials to form a common view and reach a solution to some of the major problems threatening the stability of the African continent.

Regarding Egypt's participation in the African force to be stationed in Chad, Dr Ghali said: Egypt declared at the African summit conferences in Freetown and Naibrobi that it was prepared to contribute to the formation of this force and to dispatch doctors, but that it will not send soldiers or troops with this force to Chad.

Questioned about Egypt's readiness to open up to the Arab world, Dr Ghali said: President Mubarak said several times that Egypt's policy will continue the way it is and that it will honor the Camp David agreements and the peace treaty with Israel.

Ghali added: We will continue the normalization process. If the Arab world wants to take these Egyptian political facts into consideration then we will be the first to welcome the Arab world.

The delegation accompanying Dr Ghali includes Director of the Minister's Office Ambassador Sa'd af-Faraji, Director of the African Department Ambassador Sami Thabit, and Counselor 'Ali Mahir of the minister's office. Dr Ghali was welcomed at the hall allocated for heads of state in his capacity as the Egyptian president's representative at the conference.

'ALI, GHALI SUPPORT CHAD DECISION ON LIBYANS

NC301927 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has made a statement to our correspondent on the Chadian Cabinet's decision demanding the withdrawal of Libyan forces from Chad. He said that the Arab Republic of Egypt welcomes the Chadian Government's decision, because the presence of foreign forces in Chad creates external and internal troubles. He said that Egypt hopes that the countries of the area will act to maintain good relations among them to achieve stability for all African countries.

In the meantime, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali has also made a statement to our correspondent on the Chadian Government's decision calling for the total Libyan withdrawal of its forces by the end of this year. Ghali said: The Egyptian Foreign Ministry is following closely the new developments in the situation in Chad. Egypt supports the Chadian Cabinet's decision and believes that it is a positive step toward resolving the Chadian problem. The decision is also in keeping with the resolutions of the OAU and the latest African summit. Ghali added that the Arab Republic of Egypt declared at the beginning of the Chadian problem the need for the withdrawal of the Libyan forces. Egypt announced before the latest African summit its readiness to transport the OAU peacekeeping force to Chad to replace the Libyan forces.

GHALI RECONFIRMS OFFICIAL AVERSION TO FES SUMMIT

NC311936 Paris AFP in English 1930 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 31 Oct (AFP) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali reiterated here today that Egypt will not be attending the Arab summit at Fes, Morocco. Egypt, he said, considers that "the Arab League whose headquarters is in Tunis has no legal existence."

"The headquarters," he added, "cannot be transferred from Cairo without following a procedure that was not respected. If we must have contacts with Arab nations, it will be bilateral contacts and not contacts in the context of this league."

On the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations over Palestinian autonomy, he noted that the positions of the two sides are still wide apart. "Autonomy is a means for us," he said, "not an end in itself."

On Chad, he said Egypt is ready to supply air transport for the African force that will replace the Libyan force there. He added that Egypt is awaiting to see how the Chad situation develops, but in principle it supports the call by Chad President Goukouni Oueddei for a Libyan withdrawal.

'PROMINENT' SAUDI PERSONALITY TO VISIT CAIRO

NC010701 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 1 Nov (MENA) -- A prominent Saudi personality will soon visit Cairo to convey condolences for the death of the late leader Anwar as-Sadat and also to hold meetings with Egyptian officials. This is reported by ROSE AL-YUSUF magazine in its Monday, 2 November edition.

ASH-SHADHILI DENIED VISAS BY SAUDIS, EUROPEANS

NC010712 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0642 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 1 Nov (MENA) -- The FRG, France, Britain and Switzerland have refused to grant Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili [former Egyptian chief of staff and leader of Egyptian National Front] entry visas sought for the purpose of holding press conferences and meeting with what he terms the Egyptian nationalists-in-exile.

Reporting this in its Monday, 2 November edition, ROSE AL-YUSUF says that Saudi Arabia has also refused to allow Ash-Shadhili to visit the country.

MAY ON GULF COUNTRIES RECONCILIATION ATTEMPTS

NC012334 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2140 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 1 Nov (MENA) -- Tomorrow's MAY, Monday, says that certain Gulf countries, foremost of which are Abu Dhabi and Qatar, are seeking in complete secrecy to achieve Arab reconciliation at least among moderate Arab countries, primarily Saudi Arabia and Egypt. The paper says these attempts take place within the Gulf Cooperation Council that includes Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states. The aim of these attempts is to control Arab differences, achieve Arab reconciliation and concentrate on the importance of Egypt's role in any future Arab cooperation.

OPPOSITION LEADER ASKS MEETING WITH MUBARAK

NC012354 Cairo MENA in English 2340 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 1 Nov (MENA) -- Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, leader of the Grouping Nationalist Unionist Party, has asked for a meeting with President Husni Mubarak, MAY, organ of the National Democratic Party said in its tomorrow's edition. President Mubarak has agreed to meet with Muhyi ad-Din but the time has not been fixed yet. President [words indistinct] Ibrahim Shukri and leader of the Liberal Party Mustafa Kamil Murad at their request.

The Grouping Party has issued a statement in which it welcomed President Mubarak's assuming power and said that the party is satisfied for President Mubarak has not attacked the Soviet Union or Libya this caused the [word indistinct] for President Mubarak has not attacked Libya the Soviet Union or any other country.

An official source told MAY that why did the Grouping Party specify these two countries, adding that every Egyptian should belong just to Egypt and that all his (?thinking) should be to the interest of Egypt only.

MENA SAYS ISRAEL'S NAVON'S VISIT TO BEGIN 18 NOV

NC310831 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0805 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 31 Oct (MENA) -- In Sunday's edition, the October magazine says that Israeli President Yitzhaq Navon's visit to Egypt will take place on 18 November and will last for several hours only. During his visit, the Israeli president will meet with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and will offer condolences on the death of the departed leader, Anwar as-Sadat, to his family.

AFP SAYS 875 MUSLIMS ARRESTED IN AS-SADAT CASE

NC302132 Paris AFP in English 2117 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 30 Oct (AFP) -- A total of 975 Moslem fundamentalists has been arrested since the October 6 assassination of President Anwar as-Sadat, the daily AL-AKHBAR reported here today.

This figure compares with that of 533 [number as received] published yesterday by the daily AL-AHRAM, and of 427, the official government figure as of the beginning of this week.

AL-AKHBAR also said that Egyptian police had arrested five "terrorists," and published their names and photographs on its front page.

AL-AKHBAR said "confessions" attributed to arrest fundamentalists showed the terrorist organization, which authorities say sought to import the Iranian revolution into Egypt, had also intended to spread it to other Arab countries after being "assured of power in Egypt."

AKHBAR AL-YAWM ON TERRORISTS' CONFESSIONS

NC310008 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2246 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 30 Oct (MENA) -- In its Saturday issue the weekly AKHBAR AL-YAWM reports that the number of detainees from the terrorist organization which planned to declare a Khomeyni-style revolution has reached 587 [figure as received].

The paper says that the stunning confessions of the leaders and members of the terrorist organization have continued following their arrest by the security forces in the largest-scale operation to liquidate their hideouts.

The detainees have confessed that orders were issued to them by the leadership of the organization to go underground, shave their beards and wear "jeans" [rendered in English] in order to disguise themselves after the Interior Ministry uncovered them and attacked the first group in its hideout last September before the late leader's departure for Al-Mansurah and before the meetings of the second general conference of the National Democratic Party with a view to frustrating their plans to assassinate the late leader during that visit.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM says that in their confessions the detainees said they were surprised when they were arrested to find the police in possession of photographs of them with and without beards.

The paper says that in the house of one of the organization leaders police discovered orders to the unarrested organization members to shave their beards and wear jeans as a disguise.

Some of the terrorist organization leaders have stated in their confessions that they brainwashed those they succeeded in recruiting. This was aimed at convincing them to carry out terrorist work and acts of violence with a view to launching a Khomeyni-style revolution and to ensuring the loyalty and commitment of these people without any argument or hesitation. The leaders of the organization used to instill the fear in the hearts of the members that they and their families would be killed if they disclosed any secrets. To attract youths they used to make them believe that the organization was working to reinforce the religious call and make it prosper, that the society we live in is unbelieving and one must fight to liquidate it and that dying for such a cause is martyrdom for the sake of God.

The paper also points out that the confessions of the members of the terrorist organization confirm that tests were being prepared for them to measure the extent of obedience, loyalty and commitment to the organization.

Orders were to be issued to them to go into seclusion in mosques and to go out and call on the people to pray and to assault those people who did not listen to them. This was to be followed by another stage in which some of these elements would be ordered to collect information on officials, public figures and party members.

After these tests were passed, the member would then begin to receive training on acts of violence, including karate, obstacle courses and hard drills. After that members would begin training on using weapons and storming houses and shops. They were persuaded that everything seized in the way of money, vehicles or motorcycles supported the organization and added to its strength.

One terrorist organization leader confessed that in affirming its power and its control of its members the organization depended on the slogan "The Shedding of Blood." The organization pushed its members to kill anyone, whether man, woman or child, supporter or opponent of the regime, an official or a simple figure, a Muslim or a Christian in order to instill in them the element of revenge [words indistinct] and to involve them in actions for which they could be taken to court so they would not think of going back.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM says the confessions of some of the organization's members state that they took the following oath at the beginning of their military training: "I swear by almighty God not to reveal training secrets to anyone, even if he is one of those training with me."

One organization leader confessed that in one of their meetings the leaders decided to export the Khomeyni revolution from Egypt to the rest of the Arab states, if they succeeded in taking control of Egypt.

The confessions of some leaders show the role that the organization played in stirring up and escalating the incidents of Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' and [word indistinct] which the organization leaders and members exerted to spread it to the other governorates. It has been established that they had prepared inflammatory leaflets to escalate the incidents. They also confessed the location of the printing press where these leaflets were printed. 'Abbud and Tariq az-Zumur took part in these incidents and prepared cassette tapes of the voices of the people injured in these incidents. They made many copies of these tapes to distribute them in places of worship to arouse the citizens.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM also reports that the operations planned by those members who were detained before they could carry them out included attacking some banks and seizing the money in them, attacking prisons and police departments and assassinating the soldiers detailed to guard some installations. One organization member confessed that they secured silencers for their weapons to provide an element of surprise and so no one could hear the shooting in order to facilitate their escape. They also stated in their confessions that among the operations they carried out, in addition to breaking into jewelry stores in Shubra al-Khaymah and Naj' Hammadi, they stole the post office safe in Shubra and various models of vehicles and motorcycles.

ROSE AL-YUSUF ON AUTONOMY, MULTINATIONAL FORCE

NC010806 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0725 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 1 Nov (MENA) -- ROSE AL-YUSUF says in its 2 November edition that the second round of autonomy negotiations at the level of chief delegates is likely to be held in Washington at the beginning of January. This coincides with the date announced by the United States for President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's invitation to Washington. This, the magazine says, follows the decision during Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali's talks in Tel Aviv to hold the next ministerial level meeting in Cairo this month.

ROSE AL-YUSUF adds that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said on his recent visit to Cairo that he was willing to head the U.S. delegation to the ministerial round of autonomy negotiations.

On the special arrangements for the final Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai, the formation of the Sinai multinational peacekeeping force and the participation of European states in it, ROSE AL-YUSUF says these states had two conditions for joining the force — a guarantee of continued flow of Arab oil and participation through the EC to avoid any bilateral pressures.

The magazine says that these two conditions have been met. It adds that Western Europe's move toward the implementation of a basic principle stemming from the Camp David documents and the peace treaty, namely general Israeli withdrawal, is not in conflict with the signs of unreserved support by certain West European states for Prince Fahd's plan and their planned contacts with Riyadh on this matter. The European moves, Prince Fahd's plan and the Camp David documents, the magazine says, all stem from UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, with different wordings and orders of priorities.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES

No 507

JN301743 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Oct (INA) -- The Persian enemy lost three planes this afternoon following an attempt to sneak in to hit Dukan and Dibs in the northern area of Iraq.

Communique No 507 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command said that two Iranian planes were shot down by our ground resistance while the third was downed in a dogfight. The rest of the planes were forced to flee.

The communique added that the Iraqi planes this afternoon attacked enemy concentrations and positions in the northern sector of the theater of operations, scoring direct and effective hits before returning safely to base.

The communique put the total of the Persian enemy losses in the various sectors of the theater of operations for last evening and today at 39 killed and 2 tanks, 4 vehicles, 3 guns and other military equipment destroyed.

Following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 507 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the various sectors of the theater of operations. The results of these activities for last evening and today are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our forward units used their various weapons to pound the enemy concentrations and positions in the Abadan area, killing 27 and destroying 1 tank, 3 vehicles, 1 stockpile of hardware and 1 observation post.
B. Three were killed and one tank, one vehicle, one gun and four stockpiles of hardware were destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
C. Three were killed and one tank destroyed in the Shush area.
D. Two were killed and one gun destroyed in the Nowsud area.
E. Two were killed in the Dezful area.
F. Two were killed in the Mehran area.
G. One excavator was destroyed in the Ahvaz area.
H. This afternoon our planes attacked the enemy concentrations and positions in the northern sector of the theater of operations, scoring direct hits before returning safely to base.
I. At 0613 enemy planes attempted to sneak to Dukan and Dibs in the northern region of the country but were faced by our air defenses, which shot down three of the enemy planes, two of which were shot down by our ground resistance while the third was downed in a dogfight. The rest of the enemy planes fled.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 39 killed and 2 tanks, 4 vehicles, 3 guns, 1 excavator, 5 stockpiles of hardware, 1 observation post and 3 fighter planes destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Six martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One vehicle, one gun and one excavator damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 October 1981

No 508

JN311636 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Oct (INA) -- In their operations during the past 24 hours, the Iraqi Armed Forces killed 79 Iranians and destroyed 2 tanks, 1 personnel carrier, 4 vehicles, 3 guns, 4 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post.

Communique No 508 issued this evening by the Armed Forces General Command said that military activity was abundant in the sectors of Dezful, Shush, Mimak, the area opposite Panjwin, Gilan-e Gharb, Khafajiyan [Susangerd], Ahvaz, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Mehran. The communique put Iraqi forces' losses at 11 martyrs and 1 vehicle damaged. Following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 508 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant armed forces continue their activities in the theater of operations last night and today, with the following outcome:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. A force of our forward units raided enemy positions in the Dezful area, killing 24 enemy personnel.
B. Our forward units pounded enemy concentrations in front of our positions in the Abadan area, killing 26 and destroying 1 tank, 1 vehicle, 2 guns and 1 stockpile of hardware.
C. Eight were killed in the Shush area.
D. Six were killed and one personnel carrier was destroyed in the Mimak area opposite our units in Sayf Sa'd.
E. Six were killed in the Iranian area opposite Panjwin.
F. Four were killed and two vehicles, one gun and one observation post were destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
G. Two were killed and one tank and one stockpile of hardware were destroyed in the Khafajiyah area.
H. Three were killed in the Ahvaz area.
I. Two stockpiles of hardware were destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
J. One vehicle was destroyed in the Mehran area.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 79 killed and 2 tanks, 1 personnel carrier, 4 vehicles, 3 guns, 4 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Eleven martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One vehicle damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 31 October 1981

AR-RA'Y CITES ENVOY ON HUSAYN'S U.S. VISIT

JN011153 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 1 Nov 81 pp 1, 19

[Exclusive dispatch]

[Text] Washington -- The administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan attaches special importance to His Majesty King Husayn's visit to the United States. The Jordanian ambassador in Washington has said that State Department circles have been awaiting and preparing for this visit with great interest.

King Husayn will arrive in Washington today, Sunday, and begin his official talks with President Reagan Monday morning. The talks will cover the latest developments in the Middle East situation and adequate means to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East question.

Jordanian Ambassador in Washington 'Abd al-Hadi al-Majali has said in an exclusive statement that President Reagan has expressed pleasure at his coming meeting with His Majesty King Husayn and stressed U.S. pride in its friendship with Jordan and its monarch, saying Jordan has been working for stability and a just solution in the Middle East for the past 30 years.

Ambassador al-Majali cited the U.S. President as saying that by its great achievements, Jordan has won the admiration of the whole world and not just the United States.

U.S. sources expect King Husayn, during his talks with senior U.S. officials. to emphasize Jordan's firm stand on the Palestine question and the achievement of just peace which gives the Palestinians their right to determine their own destiny and set up their own state on their Palestinian homeland and achieves Israel's withdrawal from the territories it occupied in 1967, including the occupied city of Jerusalem.

These sources also said that the serious developments sweeping the area have added special significance to King Husayn's visit, especially since U.S. officials concerned with Middle East policy depend on King Husayn's great expertise on the area.

AR-RA'Y: MILSON'S ADMINISTRATION WILL NOT SUCCEED

JN011040 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 1 Nov 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "An Old Lie," AR-RA'Y says: We tell ilson as he takes over the so-called civil administration in the West Bank and Gaza today that his administration, which was invented by Sharon, will not deceive anyone inside or outside the occupied territory. Our steadfast kinfolk do not distinguish among different images, whether the occupation authorities present themselves as military or civilian.

The occupation authorities' military image has existed for more than 14 years. It has not succeeded in shaking the confidence and determination of the steadfast Palestinian in the occupied territory. Proof of this lies in our kinfolk's courageous resistance to Israel's acts of terrorism while at the peak of its arrogance.

Therefore, the appearance of the same occupation authorities today in civilian disguise will not change their origin in any way. Their terrorist nazi characteristics are well known to everyone. The civilian disguise they have acquired will not make those who have experienced and suffered from occupation with them. This false garb will not succeed in undermining our steadfast kinfolk's unified stand against the occupation authorities.

Outside the occupied territory, the civil administration trick has been exposed right from the beginning. For instance, this trick could not hide the terrorist nazi character of the Israeli mentality and practices from Austrian Chancellor Kreisky, who exposed it openly and unreservedly.

Therefore, the Milson administration will not be able to turn the nazi occupiers in its organs into angels or cleanse their minds and practices. It will also not succeed in deceiving the public, which has exposed the lie about the innocent Israeli lamb and has seen Israel in its true nature as a wolf playing havoc with the region.

The so-called civil administration to be enforced in the occupied Arab territory today is actually the same Military Administration that formerly controlled that territory. Everyone knows this. Therefore, this old lie will be of no help to Israel inside or outside the occupied territory.

TIMES: AWACS VOTE SHOULD NOT BE OVERRATED

JN310904 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 31 Oct 81 p 4

[Editorial: "The Bottom Line Has Not Changed"]

[Text] The United States Senate's approval of AWACS-and-arms package to Saudi Arabia was, in our view, a foregone conclusion. It should not be overrated in terms of its implications for American policy in the Middle East. Its two important lessons appear to us to be:

1) The enormous powers of persuasion of the presidency of the United States can usually overcome opposition to all but the executive branch's most feather-brained schemes. Mr Reagan demonstrated the same thing that Mr Carter showed us several years ago when the Israelis tried to block the purchase by Saudi Arabia of American F-16 fighter-bombers -- that a forceful display of leadership and determination combined with some old-fashioned political horse-trading will almost always bring the American president the legislative majority required to carry through his programmes.

2) The compelling logic of approving programmes that are deemed to be in the national interest of the United States will always triumph over the narrow, mercantile focus of special interest groups active in the United States. The assorted pro-Israeli lobbies tried hard to defeat the AWACS deal, but failed in the end because the deal was judged to be in the national interest of the United States. Mr Carter made the same point when he sold the F-16s to Saudi Arabia. So much for the plus side.

On the minus side, we should pin up on our walls the statement that Mr Reagan made within hours of the AWACS deal's being approved, to the effect that despite the deal, he would always make sure that Israel enjoyed military superiority over the Arabs. This should give the Arab world much food for thought. The bottom line of American policy in the Middle East remains, as it has been for over three decades, an impervious commitment to something called "the security of Israel". A concept that has never been satisfactorily defined either in geographic or demographic terms.

It would be naive for us to think for a moment that the AWACS deal were any deeper than the implications to the United States of Saudi Arabia's economic power. Fair enough. The message from Washington this week is double-edged. It says: The United States is moving into an era of increasingly important economic and strategic (read: oil) ties with the Arab world, but the single most important pillar of American policy in the Middle East is its massive support for Israel and almost everything that Israel does in the region. We are reminded by the President of the United States himself that the Arabs are important to America, but Israel is more important; that the Arabs can get advanced American weaponry, but the Israelis will always be one step ahead.

Some people will see this as a step forward nevertheless. We suspect that underneath the yahoo politics of the American Senate, not very much has changed along the banks of the Potomac this week. The AWACS deal has not changed the status quo that we know and dislike. It has reaffirmed it, albeit with a flourish.

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED BY U.S. JOURNALISTS

JN011811 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Excerpts] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has answered questions posed by a team of U.S. journalists on a factfinding tour in the Middle East who represent the National Congress of Newspaper Editors in the United States.

Answering a question on Syria's stand on Lebanon, Khaddam asserted that Syria has no territorial ambitions in Lebanon as claimed by some Lebanese who are trying to partition Lebanon, erect sectarian entities, cooperate with Israel and accept its occupation of parts of Lebanon. Syria seeks to uphold Lebanon's unity and independence.

Answering another question, Khaddam pointed out that what Israel received during Begin's visit to Washington is more grave and important than any other deal. The strategic commitments pledged by the U.S. Administration puts U.S. interests and decisions in the service of Israel's expansionist designs.

To another question, Khaddam asserted that the Arabs form one nation. Any threat to any Arab state is a threat to all. Israel is a threat to all Arab countries, particularly Syria.

Answering another question, Khaddam said that Syria is an independent state. It makes its national decisions proceeding from national interests. He said the Soviet Union is a friendly state and does not deal with us through any form of intervention in our domestic affairs but on the basis of mutual respect. This is Syria's policy in all its international relations. Our decisions and practices in Syria stem primarily from our national interests.

On Syria's stand on a just peace, Khaddam said: The Arab homeland has defined the elements for its acceptance of a just and lasting peace in the region in the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences.

Answering a question on the approval by Congress of the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia, Khaddam said: Naturally, we welcome the procurement by any Arab state of all means for development and all types of weapons. However, the procurement by an Arab state of radar systems should not make us forget the size of U.S. military aid to Israel, which is being used to consolidate Israeli occupation and continue the aggression against us. Such a deal will gain importance if the United States had adopted a balanced policy in its relations with the Arab countries and Israel, particularly since, during Begin's recent visit to Washington, the U.S. Administration went to the extent of concluding several strategic agreements with Israel, thus creating a serious and complicated situation in the region. This is more important to our vital interests and the situation in the region than anything else.

Answering a question on the price paid by Egypt in return for Israel's withdrawal from Sinai, Khaddam said: The price was high. Egypt was placed under the Israeli umbrella and isolated from the Arab homeland. The issue of withdrawal is not subject to bargaining or bartering. Withdrawal should be unconditional and not give the aggressor rewards for his aggressions.

Answering another question, Khaddam said: Unfortunately, the West sees the problem only from the angle of Israel's interests, despite the fact that it is Israel that is committing acts of aggression, occupation and dispersal. As for us, we are seeking the rights of the Palestinian people. This is the basic element for peace.

On the situation in Egypt, Khaddam said: All political and social forces are fighting the ruling regime in Egypt, because it squandered Egypt's national and pan-Arab interests and put it outside its natural framework, the Arab framework. The present Egyptian Government is accusing fanatics of assassinating As-Sadat in order to conceal the fact of a colossal popular movement in Egypt against As-Sadat's regime, its policy and the perpetuation of this policy. Those who killed As-Sadat were not Egyptian fanatics, as the Egyptian information media try to depict, but a popular movement that will topple the regime and not leave anyone from As-Sadat's clique in a position of responsibility.

Further on Khaddam Interview

JN012018 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Excerpts] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has asserted that the Arabs form one nation living in one homeland and that what threatens this nation in any one state is a threat to all. He said Syria is the main country of confrontation against the Israeli aggression in defense of all Arab countries. This was said in an interview given by Khaddam last night to a team of U.S. journalists on a factfinding tour in the Middle East.

Answering a question on the nature of Syria's relations with the United States, if there were no Israeli conflict, Khaddam expressed a belief that relations would be good because the main obstacle is the U.S. stand of unreasonable support for Israeli aggression. Israel has become addicted to this blind support and has begun to interfere in U.S. policy, thus prompting President Reagan to complain about this Israeli intervention at a recent press conference.

RADIO CITES 'SOURCE' ON EUROPEANS IN SINAI FORCE

JN311251 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] A responsible source has stated the following:

The announcement by some European states that they intend to take part in the Sinai force constitutes a grave turning point in the stands of these states, as well as practical participation in the Camp David accords causing considerable harm to the Arab nation's vital interests. Therefore, the Syrian Government has decided to submit this topic to the forthcoming Arab summit conference so as to adopt an Arab stand toward the states participating in these forces, taking into consideration the impact of this grave move on Arab-European relations and its contradiction with the move toward holding a dialogue between Europe and the Arabs. Moreover, this new undertaking will cancel any role by these states in the process of searching for a just and comprehensive peace in the region, because their participation in the Sinai forces places them at the service of the Camp David trend, which has been rejected by the Arab nation.

TISHRIN REMINDS EUROPEANS OF ARAB OIL WEAPON

JN011230 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 1 Nov 81

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Under the headline "The European Group and the Camp David Accords" TISHRIN says: European countries belonging to the European group have stated their readiness to dispatch forces to the Sinai in Egypt to participate in the Sinai multinational force that the United States is seeking to form within the framework of the implementation of the Camp David accords.

TISHRIN says this statement by some of the European countries constitutes a serious development in the West European stand on the Middle East crisis and a deviation from the line the European countries as a whole had adopted on the Middle East.

When some Western European countries, for reasons of their own, approve participation in the forces that the United States is forming to be stationed in the Sinai, they become involved officially in the adoption of the Camp David accords and all their consequences. There was no such involvement when there were big illusions in the world on the possibility of establishing peace in the Middle East based on these accords.

Their adoption of the Camp David accords means they are taking a stand that is hostile to all the Arab countries that are members of the Arab League, which rejected these accords at the Baghdad and Tunis summit conferences and considered them contradictory to legitimate Arab interests and the interest of a lasting and just peace.

If all the pressures, threats and aggressions the United States has carried out through Israel have failed to impose the Camp David accords on the region, the participation of some West European countries in the Camp David accords will not save them and will not prevent them from collapsing or make the Arabs refrain from denouncing these accords and struggling to foil them and their consequences.

Some Europeans are mistaken if they believe that their giving in to U.S. pressures, which left their imprint on the Venice Declaration and on the approval to send forces to the Sinai, will not affect their relations with the Arab world and their interests in the Arab arena. The status some European countries enjoy in the Arab arena, and which has been positively reflected in their political, economic and cultural relations, has developed on the basis of the relative independence that West Europe has practiced toward U.S. policy in the region. When the European countries place themselves in the U.S. trench of hostility to a just and lasting peace and to the Arab nation's interests, they must expect that this hostile stand will have an impact on their political, economic and cultural relations.

The Arabs are committed to defining the Arab countries' relations with foreign countries in accordance with their stands on pan-Arab causes, foremost of which is the Palestinian cause.

TISHRIN concludes: The West European dependence on Arab oil is very well known and needs no clarification. European leaders need not be reminded of this fact. The ability of the European economy to compete with the United States on side and to face possible Arab measures in all spheres is not great. Whoever in some European governments doubts this has only to go back to activities during and after 1974. West European participation in the Camp David accords is not in the interest of the West European people and is an act that harms peace in the Middle East.

STATEMENT ON PEACE COUNCIL'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

JN312012 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1915 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Damascus, 31 Oct (SANA) -- The National Council of the Peace Partisans Movement in Syria and the Soviet Committee in Defense of Peace have reiterated their determination to strengthen the pillars of peace based on justice in the world and to halt the arms race to enhance international detente.

This was said in a joint statement issued in Damascus and Moscow today on the visit to Moscow by a delegation of the Peace Partisans Council at the invitation of the Soviet Committee in Defense of Peace. The delegation was led by Comrade Muhammad Jabir Bajbuj, chairman of the council and Ba'th Party National Command member.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the development of Syrian-Soviet relations during summit meetings between President Hafiz al-Asad and Leonid Brezhnev. These relations were crowned by the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the two friendly countries.

The two sides welcomed President Brezhnev's initiative on the Middle East, asserting that a just and comprehensive peace can only be attained in this part of the world by Israel's full withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination and to their own national and independent state.

The Soviet side expressed its high appreciation for the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist course Syria is pursuing under the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general, President Hafiz al-Asad.

TISHRIN CITES U.S. MANIPULATION OF MUBARAK

JN300743 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 30 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In a commentary on the cosmetic plans for Camp David, TISHRIN states that the Reagan administration will use various methods to implement a plan that completes this U.S.-Israeli deal. However, these methods agree in essence on the nature of the scheme, beautifying Camp David so it can be accepted by some Arabs.

We can explain Husni Mubarak's policy toward some Arabs as a part of U.S. methods to design a plan that is parallel and complementary to Camp David, a plan in which Arab states other than Egypt participate. Although we cannot absolve Mubarak from being an As-Sadat follower now that he has declared his intention to pursue his predecessor's policy, Washington's administration wants him to be more of an Arab than As-Sadat, who turned his back on all the Arabs.

Naturally, Husni Mubarak's turning toward the Arabs is not for the purpose of bolstering an Arab solidarity fragmented by As-Sadat. Indeed, he asserted he would not attend the forthcoming Arab summit, although no one invited him. In truth, Mubarak's turning toward the Arabs is a U.S. goal before being an Egyptian goal.

Washington wants an Arab reconciliation that would strengthen its position in the Middle East and weaken the Arab front confronting its conspiratorial schemes, including Camp David.

By means of a parallel plan, Washington is working to attract some Arab sides through persuasion and intimidation in order to use these them to implement another aspect of U.S. Middle East policy. The Reagan administration is trying to show amity toward the Arabs through well-planned and well-acted plays. Israel often participates.

These two parallel courses, Mubarak's in relation to the Arabs and Arabs in relation to Mubarak, determine Washington's coming trends and plans.

TISHRIN adds: Whatever the U.S. plan may be -- whether it has already been prepared or will be prepared to settle the crisis, or to put it more correctly, to end the Arab-Israeli conflict -- it will inevitably be completely rejected by the Arabs. Arab rejection does not mean Syrian, Libyan or Algerian rejection. Indeed, the issue here is not one of Arab states or regimes. Rather, the issue first and foremost concerns the Arab masses throughout the Arab homeland. Thus, any plan that is not based on the two basic principles laid down by President Hafiz al-Asad, an unconditional Israeli withdrawal and recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights and establishment of their independent state, will be rejected by these masses.

Revolutionary Syria, which has led the Arab masses' struggle against the Camp David deal, will lead these masses' struggle against any plan to arrange the Arab region according to U.S. whims and desires.

If Washington and those revolving in its orbit believe they can isolate Arab steadfastness forces through a U.S. settlement plan, they are mistaken. It is Syria that will do the isolating so long as it has chosen the path of the Arab nation's masses as its own path.

BEGIN SENDS REAGAN MESSAGE ON SAUDI PEACE PLAN

TA010535 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer -- recorded]

[Text] This morning it is already possible to state that the argument between Israel and the United States on the Saudi peace plan will be no less sharp than the confrontation which has just ended regarding the AWACS deal. The policy makers here believe that a change is already beginning in U.S. policy, a change which Israel will do all it can to nip in the bud. In the prime minister's opinion the United States is making a grave error by continuing to strengthen Saudi Arabia and turning it into Washington's most important country in the region.

In his message sent to President Reagan on Friday 30 October Menaham Begin wrote that Prince Fahd's eight-point plan is nothing but a collection of extreme resolutions adopted in Arab countries' conferences and aimed at the liquidation of Israel. In his message the prime minister stressed the negative role played by Saudi Arabia in the region. It seems that the Israel side will not be choosy about words and means for proving its justness in the new confrontation with the U.S. Administration.

A high-level governmental source told me last night: The turning point in the U.S. policy which actually means neglecting commitment to the Camp David accords may jeopardize continuation of the peace process up to the point of stopping it. Israel, the source said, signed a peace agreement and not Fahd's plan. In recent contacts with the Americans, they have explained that their support for the Saudi plan is intended to extricate Egypt from its isolation in the Arab world, to give the impression that another Arab country is prepared to reach a political settlement with Israel. These explanations are rejected by the Israeli side. According to the political source the turning point in the U.S. policy is expressed also in the supply of arms to Iraq via Jordan and Saudi Arabia. If the U.S. Administration persists in denying these facts, he added, then Israel may put the Reagan Administration in an awkward position since it is in possession of the evidence.

Prime Minister Begin will this morning divulge to the Cabinet ministers the contents of the message he sent to President Reagan at the end of the week. As mentioned, the prime minister dedicated the main part of his letter to analyzing Fahd's plan and totally rejecting it.

BEGIN BRIEFS CABINET ON INFORMATION CAMPAIGN

TA011210 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] In the Cabinet meeting Prime Minister Begin briefed the ministers on the contents of the message he sent to the U.S. President at the end of the week as well as the main points of the political statement he will deliver at the Knesset tomorrow upon the opening of the winter session.

This morning our political correspondent reported that in his message Mr Begin totally rejected the Saudi plan for the Middle East. Saudi Arabia's negative role in the region has been emphasized and it was stated that Washington is committing a grave error by strengthening this country and giving it prime importance in the region.

ITIM Carries Communique

TA011433 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1400 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Official 'text' of today's Cabinet communique as issued by the Government Press Office in Jerusalem]

[Text] Jerusalem, 1 Nov -- At the weekly Cabinet session:

1. The prime minster informed the Cabinet of the content of his message to the President of the United States.

2. The prime minister dwelt on the political statement he will make tomorrow at the opening session of the Knesset's winter sitting. The ministers made their comments and approved the prime minister's statement.

3. The Cabinet resolved to call the transverse Samaria road "Hayim Highway" after the late former Transport Minister Hayim Landau, who was known as "Avraham" when he served as chief of staff in the Irgun.

Cabinet Stance on Saudi Plan

TA011414 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] It was stated during today's Cabinet session that Israel regards the growing ties between the United States and Saudi Arabia with great gravity. The Cabinet believes Washington is committing an error and is overestimating the Saudis' value as a stabilizing element, supportive of Western concepts.

The opinion was also voiced that the AWACS deal will have implications on the nature of peace and it could strengthen Saudi Arabia and weaken Egypt. If the United States pursues this course, the Cabinet believes difficulties will emerge in further implementation of the peace process, and the responsibility for this will be placed on the United States.

Information Campaign in U.S.

TA011406 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Israel will launch a diplomatic offensive in the United States in order to persuade its citizens that the eight-point plan devised by Saudi Crown Prince Amir Fahd, is a negative plan and that Israel will reject it outright. This is reported by our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer.

Radio Reports On Campaign

TA011725 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer on the Evening Newsreel -- live]

[Text] The reverberations of the struggle over the AWACS deal have not yet died down, but Israel is already in the midst of a new confrontation with the United States which, apparently, will be no less sharp. The objective this time: To undermine Saudi Arabia's image as a peace-seeking country, and chiefly to create background for the rejection of Fahd's eight-point plan. In this struggle, too, all means will be employed -- a message from Prime Minister Begin to President Reagan, appearances by Begin on the U.S. media, and an information offensive.

The prime minister will propose tomorrow that a Knesset delegation go to the United States to explain Israel's opposition to the Saudi plan. Other means to be employed are the use of Jewish and Christian organizations and legislators in the United States.

At today's Cabinet session, a veiled threat could be detected: In the prime minister's view, if the United States persists in its policy of rapprochement with Saudi Arabia, by partically adopting the Fahd plan, this is liable to cause difficulties in the implementation of the peace agreement with Egypt.

In his message to President Reagan, Menahem Begin seeks to prove that the Saudi plan is aimed at Israel's annihilation. Throughout the message, Mr Begin describes the Fahd plan in this way: The document of the so-called peace plan of Prince Fahd, even in the clause which seems to speak of recognition of Israel, Israel is not mentioned. Saudi Arabia has never recognized Israel. One by one he analyzes the clauses of the Saudi plan. The call for a return to the 1967 borders means Israeli agreement to suicide. The establishment of a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital means the creation of another Soviet base in the Middle East. Saudi Arabia, which is presented as the angel of peace -- he writes in the message -- is the PLO's financier, the terrorists' roof organization, which recently called for tighter strategic cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Interestingly, in his message Menahem Begin does not so much as mention the AWACS deal, which was approved by the Senate at the end of last week. At the conclusion of his message there comes a reminder: The prime minister expresses the hope that the conclusions arrived at during his U.S. visit will be realized and that the peace process will continue.

Television Previews Speech

TA011955 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Report by political correspondent Elimelekh Ram -- live in the studio]

[Excerpt] In a political statement that will be made tomorrow at the opening of the 10th Knesset's winter session, the prime minister will propose dispatching a Knesset delegation that will represent the majority of factions to launch an information offensive in the United States against what he calls the Saudi-U.S. connection. The Israeli Government is extremely concerned by this connection, the prime minister will say, and the United States is making a mistake by regarding Saudi Arabia as a pro-Western element. The opposite is true: Saudi Arabia has never been such an element.

As for the AWACS deal, the prime minister will contend that it is not just a military issue and has serious implications for peace. He will argue that strengthening Saudi Arabia means the weakening of Egypt and constitutes a blow to it. If the process of the United States growing closer to Saudi Arabia continues, the prime minister will state, difficulties may arise in the continued implementation of the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement.

The Cabinet session today lasted about 3 and 1/2 hours, during which Mr Begin reported on the content of the message he sent President Reagan, the gist of which is rejection of what he calls the Saudi peace plan. This is no peace plan, Mr Begin states in his letter, it does not help the Camp David process; rather, it harms it.

The prime minister's two and 1/2 page letter is devoted mainly to negation of the Saudi plan and, according to Begin, is aimed at explaining to the U.S. President how great the concern is in Israel in view of recent statements made in Washington.

The prime minister also repeated the main points of the letter in an interview granted to a U.S. television network.

SHARON PLANS POSTPONEMENT OF U.S. VISIT

TA011824 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Our reporter Alan Ben-'Ami says that a close to Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon has confirmed reports that one of the reasons for the minister's postponement of a visit to the U.S. to discuss strategic cooperation is because of recent statements there favoring Saudi Arabia and its eight-point plan. The defense minister has also been concerned by information Israel has acquired on the transfer of American weapons to Iraq.

AMBASSADOR 'EVRON ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

TA311044 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0805 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Interview with Israeli Ambassador to the United States Efrayim 'Evron by correspondent Shalom Qital in Washington on 30 October -- recorded]

[Text] ['Evron] The affair of the U.S.-Saudi relations has for long been a moot issue between us and U.S. Administrations, the previous one and especially the present Reagan administration. Contrary to the United States, which views Saudi Arabia as a moderate country, we see it as a confrontation country, a country that has been involved in all of the wars against Israel and that has been a party to all -- political and military -- hostilities against Israel to this date. As a result we view with concern U.S. courting of Saudi Arabia, or, if you like, the tightening of relations between the U.S. Government and Saudi Arabia.

[Question] Do you believe that Prince Fahd's eight points may turn into a milestone in U.S. policy for seeking peace in the Middle East at the expense of or alongside Camp David?

[Answer] It is still premature to lay down hard and fast rules on this issue. As you yourself probably remember, there were different stages in the U.S. attitude toward the Saudi plan. Initially, as As-Sadat said at the time, the United States declared that the plan has nothing new, that it is merely a repetition of earlier Arab or Saudi policy. In time new tunes could be heard. While having reservations about several malignant points in the plan, the United States used positive terms in talking about the Saudi plan. Recently we have heard talk of the need to listen to any idea that may lead to a solution of the Middle East crisis, but also adhering to the Camp David accords. We naturally totally reject this position. The very fact that praises are conferred on this plan, even if these praises are somewhat restrained, undermines the chances for progress in the autonomy talks, must of necessity have an adverse effect on the Egyptian Government's approach, encourages the hostile European intervention and of course also rules out any chance that the Palestinian Arabs will join the negotiations.

[Question] Can you see any immediate effect on the autonomy talks? The United States, it may be mentioned, has not yet appointed a special ambassador for the autonomy talks. It is conducting the talks on a relatively low level. Will this continue and will it influence the autonomy talks as well?

[Answer] The United States is telling us, on all levels, that it supports the autonomy talks and is in fact pushing for speedier conclusion of this process. On the other hand, there is no doubt that the readiness to listen and even somewhat laud a different plan, which focuses on opposition to the Camp David plan and aims at undermining and ruining it, runs counter to the policy of support for Camp David.

[Question] This point in Israeli-U.S. relations is surely not encouraging, especially this week when the Senate approved the AWACS deal and Saudi Arabia, in general, is turning into a key country in the U.S. Middle East policy. Today, a few days before King Husayn's arrival in the United States, how would you define the Israeli-U.S. relations?

[Answer] I think that the U.S. Administration is making a rather serious effort to overcome the crisis or the deep differences with which we have lived in recent weeks and months. The president's remarks, his letter to the prime minister, remarks made by the secretary of state, by the national security adviser, by the president's adviser, Mr Meese, and by the head of the Senate Armed Services Committee are all intended to convince Israel that the special relations, the relations of friendship and concern for Israel's welfare and the promises that have been made, are all unchanged. I would like to believe that as in the past our basic friendship will overcome these difficulties. However we will err both by ourselves and in combination with the Americans if we are not aware of the problems still pending on the surface. It will be seen how the various promises currently repeated by the president and his assistants are translated into practice. If there is talk of maintaining Israel's qualitative superiority and military strength -- which, as everyone admits, have been damaged due to the recent deal and other deals which (?have been made) with other regional countries -- we should see what the administration is doing in order to remedy the situation. I have as yet no answer for this. I have not heard clear remarks from the administration on this. I hope the administration leaders' remarks have not been made only as a means of doing one's duty. In any case it is incumbent on all of us now to follow the development of events.

[Question] What will become of the strategic cooperation?

[Answer] This has been clarified by President Reagan's message to Prime Minister Begin. Reagan clearly talks of the need for continuing and tightening relations. From everything I have heard in Washington over the past 2 days I believe the administration will resume the strategic dialogue with us. For all my reservations, I have no doubt about President Reagan's personal and friendly approach as well as his desire to be of help to Israel.

[Question] Some of Israel's friends here, both in the Jewish community and in the Israeli lobby, find encouragement in the fact that so many senators struggled against the president and supported Israel and that even those who finally voted for AWACS said warm things about Israel although they voted the way they did because they wanted to aid the president.

[Answer] You are right in saying that the entire public was surely impressed by the wide support Israel gained in both houses of the Congress as well as in public opinion polls on this issue.

[Qital] Yes, the most recent poll I have seen showed 63 percent support for Israel and objection to the AWACS deal.

[Evron] We should certainly be happy about this and rely on it in our future plans. I assume that if we won such support on the AWACS deal -- which was very grave as far as Israel is concerned -- then on issues such as Jerusalem, the PLO and the demand that a Palestinian state be set up, on all these basic issues we will gain similar or maybe even greater support. After all, regarding the AWACS deal the president could and did argue that a U.S. interest was at stake and that this did not harm Israel. When the PLO or the repartition of Jerusalem -- the tearing off of an Israeli limb -- are at stake, things become graver and more poignant and in this case I assume we will enjoy equally strong support.

[Question] Another question Mr 'Evron. The struggle over the AWACS had a number of attendent phenomena. There was a rise if not of anti-Semitism -- I prefer to avoid this clear label -- then surely of something which is closely associated with anti-Semitism. I know that immediately after the vote Rabbi Alexander Schindler, for instance, addressed President Reagan with an emotional appeal to uproot this immediately. Have you noticed this phenomenon?

[Answer] My impression is that after they saw these ugly buds of anti-Semitism the President, the secretary of state and the administration leaders understood the danger inherent here and have done quite a bit to check their growth. The president's letter to the prime minister too contains a paragraph which was surely intended to calm spirits on this matter. This paragraph said, among other things, that the Israeli prime minister had both the right and duty to fight for Israel's position on the AWACS.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT: RABIN ON TRIPARTITE SUMMIT

TA301007 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 30 Oct 81 Political Supplement p 3

[Yitzhaq Rabin commentary: "Nonetheless -- A Tripartite Summit"]

[Text] It is now 6 months until the final stage of the Sinai evacuation. This is the time to examine thoroughly the peace process on the basis of the Camp David accords and the implementation of their first stage: The peace treaty with Egypt.

Why should we make this examination, and why at this time?

It is hardly necessary to point out that we now face what is for us the significant part of the treaty -- with strategic, security and settlement implications for Israel's future. The evacuation of Sinai is no small matter. Yet just now, President as-Sadat has been assassinated, there has been a shift in U.S. priorities and emphases in its Middle East policy, the autonomy talks have produced scant results, and the normalization process has run into difficulties. The day after the evacuation, on 26 April 1982, we will no longer possess a major bargaining card. Our ability to maneuver will be far less than what it is today.

President as-Sadat fell victim on the altar of peace. He was assassinated because he dared to accept Israel's existence after a generation of enmity. Anyone who does not view the matter in this way is, I fear, misreading the political map in Egypt and the Arab world. What is the significance of this event for Egypt? Egypt is not a democratic country. In Egypt, as in other Arab states, there is a totalitarian-authoritative regime, and the degree of the ruler's involvement and commitment is of central importance. There is not necessarily continuity between a ruler and his successor. If there were, As-Sadat would never have come to Jerusalem. I want very much to believe that President Husni Mubarak will continue his predecessor's policy, and even more I want to hope and believe that he will have the strength to do so. It is best not to ignore reality: As-Sadat's death has hurt the peace process. At the same time, we must give President Mubarak time, and believe him when he says that he does in fact want to persevere with the peace.

However, my main concern stems from the stands of the new administration in Washington. I feel that they regard the Camp David accords as a kind of illegitimate offspring, a heritage of the Carter period. It is worth noting that the administration has not yet appointed a senior representative to the autonomy talks, and that in President Reagan's talks with the late As-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin, the peace issue did not have top priority. Above all, the administration has shifted the focus from dealing with the peace, as in the Carter period, to intensive handling of Saudi Arabia's affairs. It views Saudi Arabia as a key Arab state, through which the United States will work to promote its strategic and political objectives in the Middle East. The United States is making a tremendous effort in this area. All the living former presidents, as well as former secretaries of state, secretaries of defense and chiefs of staff have been recruited to help the administration, which has made Saudi Arabia the cornerstone of its new policy. This is a strategic shift, involving an effort to neutralize the danger of a military flareup in Lebanon between the terrorists and Israel, so that all the spotlights can be focused on Riyadh.

In recent weeks there was another, unpleasant, signal. Upon their return from As-Sadat's funeral, two former U.S. presidents told reporters that ultimately the United States will have to talk to the PLO -- the same PLO that had decreed death to the president from whose funeral they were returning to Washington. What Ford and Carter said was no accident. They look like part of a process aimed at preparing U.S. public opinion for a move to be implemented after the withdrawal in April 1982, when the peace issue will be dealt with on a basis totally different from the Camp David accords.

In view of the recent events, we must ask, check and examine what can and should be done to bolster the Camp David accords, as an exclusive basis for resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict, in the policies of Egypt, Israel and the United States. We must reach an agreement in principle on the establishment of autonomy in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. We must arrive at U.S.-Israeli understanding -- with Egypt's knowledge -- on all the Middle East issues that may affect the peace process. I refer to an agreed approach to a resolution of the Lebanon problem, and increased activity by the administration to get pro-Western Arab elements to join the peace process on the basis of Camp David. The most effective way to achieve these aims is to hold a tripartite summit meeting in Washington at the end of January, or no later than mid-February, 1982.

Prior to and during this summit the following results should be achieved:

A joint declaration, affirming the commitment of the three leaders to the Camp David accords and the peace process as the sole basis for the three countries' policy on resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict. I am aware that it is being argued that there is no need for a renewed commitment, that agreements are signed between countries and not between persons, and examples of the past are adduced in proof, but I wish to point out that when the deal of the F-15 planes with Saudi Arabia was being debated, President Carter assured the Senate that he would not supply sophisticated equipment that would give the planes long-range offensive capacity. Now President Reagan has submitted to the Senate the AWACS deal, which includes equipment making the F-15 planes offensive in nature, despite Carter's explicit commitment that this would not be done.

More examples? In the memorandum of understanding signed at the time, President Ford undertook -- through the signature of Secretary of State Kissinger -- not to hold contacts with the PLO as long as it did not recognize Israel's right to exist and as long as it did not accept Resolution 242. Carter reiterated that commitment. Yet both Ford and Carter, on their return from As-Sadat's funeral, came out in favor of the possibility that the United States would talk with the PLO without that organization's necessarily binding itself to accept the conditions regarding Israel. The same holds for the abrogation of the treaty with Taiwan, a move that left many in the United States speechless.

We see that such things have already taken place. Since Presidents Reagan and Mubarak were not personally involved in the peace process, a joint public commitment made by them would strengthen the Camp David accords and the peace treaty.

Concerning the achievement of an Israeli-Egyptian agreement on the principles of autonomy in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district: If no such agreement is reached -- or even if it remains on paper only, because no Palestinian partner can be found -- after the IDF's withdrawal from Sinai it will be sevenfold more difficult to obligate the United States and Egypt to reach an agreement on an autonomy plan that will be acceptable to Israel.

A third subject for the summit meeting: Israeli-U.S. agreement, with Egypt's knowledge, to solve the problem of Lebanon -- the restoration of independence to Lebanon and nullification of the possibility that southern Lebanon can be a base for terrorist activity. It must be borne in mind that Lebanon is liable to be the detonator of a Middle East explosion. Even before the Sinai withdrawal, or perhaps after it, the PLO is liable to forge a situation which will prove very burdensome to Egypt and will give it a pretext to disrupt, or diminish the peace.

As part of such a tripartite summit meeting, Israel could ask and insist that the United States employ all its influence and weight on Saudi Arabia, to get it to join the Camp David accords, or at least not to act against them and against the peace treaty.

It is inconceivable that Israel should be called upon to make far-reaching concessions and assume great risks with the evacuation of Sinai, while the United States views Saudi Arabia as the main Arab state for its Middle East activity, and Riyadh works against the United States' official peace policy.

If the initiative for such a summit meeting is not forthcoming, or if its main objectives are not achieved, I believe we should then reassess the situation in the Middle East. I voted for the Camp David accords and for the peace treaty. It is my aim to ensure their implementation, not to cast them off.

I am convinced that without such a summit meeting it will be very difficult to continue with the peace process. I hope I am proved worng.

ITALY TO JOIN SINAI MULTINATIONAL FORCE

TA301218 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Italy has announced that it will join the multinational force in Sinai. Thus, Italian troops will join those from France, Britain and Holland. Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said that similar decisions will also be made within the next few days by other European countries.

Correspondents point out that the Italian Government has recently been under pressure from rejectionist countries, but it will send its forces to the Sinai force. The Communist Party also put pressure on the government to make a negative decision.

PROTESTS OVER CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION REPORTED

TA020848 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] In east Jerusalem, in Ramallah and in Nabulus demonstrations are being staged this morning to mark 2 November, anniversary of the Balfour Declaration on setting up a Jewish national homeland in Eretz Yisra'el. In east Jerusalem there is an almost complete commerce strike and a partial school strike. Calm is being maintained, however, and there is normal tourist traffic. In Ramallah and Nabulus students set fire to tires, threw stones at security personnel and chanted nationalistic slogans. The demonstrators in Ramallah were joined by students from Bi'r Zayt College, who claim security forces prevented them from entering the college so they could not hold a rally against the Balfour Declaration and against Israel's plan to impose a civilian character on the military administration.

A similar rally took place at the Nabulus An-Na'ajah University. In Hebron the curfew continues that was imposed on the Qasbah the day before yesterday after the stabbing of a Qiryat Arba' resident.

Milson Takes Over

TA011835 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 1 Nov 81

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Excerpts] Today Prof Menahem Milson began to serve as the director of the Civilian Administration in Judaea and Samaria. Thus, the reorganization of the Military Government has begun to be implemented. Milson's entry into office was accompanied by violations of order and expressions of protest by the local populace. Here is a report by our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria, Arye Gus:

[Begin recording] Menahem Milson's entry into office marks the beginning of a new epoch in the territories, a period during which the Israeli authorities will try to weaken the PLO supporters and allow more moderate elements to be heard.

On the occasion of Milson's entry into office and the implementation of the Civilian Administration, the nationalist bodies in the territories launched protest activities. Yesterday, a manifesto came out against the autonomy and the Civilian Administration and today disruptions began. There were incidents where stones were thrown and tires were set on fire in Ramallah, Al-Birah and Nabulus. Some students were arrested. The nationalistic bodies in the territories are now launching a series of meetings intended to express opposition to the autonomy and Civilian Administration plans. Today such a conference was held in the An-Na'ajah University in Nabulus and the slogans voiced there were familiar: We are saying no to the autonomy; we are saying no to the Civilian Administration; we are opposed to the Camp David accords; we are opposed to the rural committees. The only sound of support was directed at the PLO, the sole recognized representative of the Palestinians.

Representatives of student organizations, laborers, charity organizations and the municipalities participated in the rally. Bassam ash-Shak'ah, the mayor of Nabulus, did not participate in it. [end recording]

SETTLEMENTS TO BE ESTABLISHED IN GAZA STRIP

TA011528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] The ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs has decided to establish two new settlements and a regional center in the northern part of the Gaza Strip near Bayt Lahiyah. Our settlement affairs correspondent, Shalom Oren, reports that the decision was made at the committee's first session since the establishment of the new government. During the session, the education minister asked that the fleshing-out process of the settlements in the Qatif bloc in the strip be speeded up. It was also decided to pave a new road from Neve Ya'aqov to the Alon road, which runs parallel to the Jordan Rift Vally, as well as a new road in the southern part of the Hebron hills from Karmel to Qiryot, on the lower slopes of (Jabal 'Amsha). The new chairman of the committee, Minister Simha Ehrlich, said that he sees it as his parimary goal to settle Jews in all the settlements that have been established. The U.S. Administration's request regarding the settlement in Judaea and Samaria is not binding on Israel and we will continue to implement the existing plans, Simha Ehrlich said.

Today the Cabinet decided to call the cross-Samaria highway the Hayim Highway, after the late Minister Hayim Landau.

Ehrlich Interview

TA012007 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Excerpt] This year, two or three new settlements will be set up in Samaria. The main impetus of the settlement drive there will be directed at fleshing-out the dozens of existing settlements. This was stated today by Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich, who heads the ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs.

This committee met today for the first time since the establishment of the Cabinet, and it decided to set up two new settlements in the northern part of the Gaza Strip beyond the Green Line, near Bayt Lahiyah. Here is a report by our settlement affairs correspondent, Yig'al Goren:

[Begin vodeotape] The result of (?the political balance of power) is that Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich, who had previously criticized the Cabinet's policy in Judaea and Samaria quite often, is now the head of the ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs.

[Ehrlich] We should now contribute toward fleshing-out the settlements and points [hitnahaluyot unequdot hityashvut] that we have been establishing for more than (?4) years. We should not only settle Jews there, but also create sources of income.

[Question] Mr Minister, you had earlier not been among the greatest fans of the settlement drive in Judaea and Samaria -- to use an understatement -- and you even served on many occasions as the advocate of the opposition to Ari'el Sharon's activities. How do you reconcile your current position with your previous views?

[Answer] Since there is an inaccuracy regarding the past, so there is no contradiction in terms with the current state of affairs.

[Question] What do you mean to say by that?

[Answer] Namely, that I objected and may have been in opposition, in your terminology, to demonstrations for settlement, but I have not objected to the settlement drive; on the contrary, I was in favor of settlements, but not noisily and without too much publicity, without protest and with no commotion about it or demonstrations. However, I have always supported a quiet, in-depth settlement activity of Jews settling in Eretz Yisra'el. [end videotape]

PEACEKEEPING FORCE TO ARRIVE IN CHAD IN 4-6 WEEKS

AB011425 Paris AFP in French 1357 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Ndjamena, 1 Nov (AFP) -- The OAU believes that the neutral pan-African peacekeeping force will arrive in Chad within 4 to 6 weeks. This was stated on Sunday in Ndjamena by Gebre Egziaber Dawit (Ethiopia), special representative of the OAU secretary general in the Chadian capital. In any case, it will be there before 31 December, he said at a news conference.

It is recalled in Ndjamena that, on this date, the withdrawal of Libyan troops will take effect throughout Chadian territory, according to the decision of the Chadian Government on Thursday.

Dawit also said Nigeria and Senegal have agreed to participate in the formation if this neutral force. But we are convinced, he added, that at least four more countries will participate in the exercise.

He also stated that the neutral force is neither coming to Chad to drive out the Libyan troops nor to replace them, but to avoid a reoccurrence of any civil war in that country.

In conformity with the OAU resolution on Chad, which was adopted last June in Nairobi, Dawit stated, the neutral force will ensure Chad's security and will collaborate with the National Integrated Army (ANI) to guarantee that country's national integrity.

The representative of the OAU secretary general added that the demand for the withdrawal of Libyan troops was a unilateral decision by Chad and he also affirmed that the neutral force will be placed under the authority of the OAU and not that of the Chadian Government.

The OAU has not asked for technical assistance from France, Dawit reiterated. If this country agrees to give material assistance to many of the countries which will make up the neutral force, it will only be under the terms of the bilateral agreements between France and these countries, he added.

Edem Kodjo's representative particularly stressed that the OAU's political desire to station a neutral force in Chad comes before technical and logistical problems. Questioned on Nigeria's participation in the neutral force while the Lagos accords stipulate that none of the countries bordering Chad can send troops, Dawit said: The Nairobi resolution on Chad, which was unanimously adopted by the OAU member countries and which supercedes the Lagos accords, does not mention this restriction. To the OAU, these accords are now nullified.

Dawit concluded his news conference by stating that the OAU did not intervene to pressure Libya to leave Chad. The current chairman of the OAU, Daniel arap Moi simply sent a message to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, calling on him to facilitate the withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chad, he said.

ALGERIA

BERBER, MUSLIM STUDENTS SENTENCED IN RIOT CASES

NC301218 Paris AFP in English 1149 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Algiers, 30 Oct (AFP) -- Several dozen young people, mainly Berber students or Moslem fundamentalists, have been sentenced to jail terms of up to 30 months for causing disorder and violence in various Algerian cities, an informed source said here today.

The trial which caused most stir was that of 22 Berber students here on Wednesday, although ultimately only four were convicted, each receiving a year in prison. All had been arrested after violent clashes with Moslem radicals at Algiers University last May.

At Annaba, in eastern Algeria, 27 students were sentenced to prison terms of between six and 30 months for their part in fighting at the university last spring, which resulted in damage to buildings, the closure of the faculty for several days and the expulsion of six students.

At Sidi Bel Abbes and Algiers some 30 Moslem fundamentalists were jailed for between seven and 15 months for public order offences and housebreaking.

At Bejaia, between Algiers and Annaba, 13 people arrested during demonstrations in which public buildings were damaged were jailed for between eight and 30 months.

FLN, SPANISH COMMUNISTS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

PM281251 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 16-22 Oct 81 pp 22-23

[Report on Spanish Communist Party-Algerian National Liberation Front Joint Communique: "Europe's Security Indissociable From that of Mediterranean"]

[Text] At the FLN party's invitation, a PCE [Spanish Communist Party] delegation headed by its secretary general, Santiago Carrillo, paid an official visit to Algeria 3 through 5 October 1981.

During its stay, the Spanish delegation was received by Chadli Bendjedid, president and party secretary general, and Mohamed Cherif Messadia, member of the Politburo and an official of the Central Committee's Permanent Secretariat.

The PCE delegation met with an FLN party delegation headed by Abedlehamid Mehri, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Information, Culture and Education Committee.

The talks were attended by, on behalf of the PCE: Deputy Secretary General Jaime Ballesteros; Manuel Azcarate, Executive Committee member in charge of international relations; Central Committee member Leonor Bornau; on behalf of the FLN: Lazhari Cheriet; Central Committee member and chairman of the Department of Relations with Parties; Abdelkader Bounekraf, Central Committee member and chairman of the Department of Relations with Movements and Organizations; Salim Ulmane, member of the Foreign Relations Committee; Djamel Derradji, member of the Foreign Relations Committee; Mohamed Uddane, member of the Foreign Relations Committee.

The meetings took place in an atmosphere of friendship and solidarity and centered on a thorough examination of bilateral realtions and of the international situation. They enabled the two delegations to conduct a broad exchange of information concerning their respective parties' activities at both the national and international levels and to study the prospects for strengthening the cooperation between the FLN and the PCE.

The two delegations express their deep anxiety at the exacerbation of tension in the world, caused by the repeated attacks on the people's right to independence, the continuation of imperialism's policy of aggression and interference in internal affairs and attempts at destabilization, and the maintenance of hotbeds of tension and crisis, as well as by the reactivation of and increase in military bases and the deployment of imperialist intervention forces.

The two delegations vigorously reaffirm their support for every country's national independence and territorial integrity and for the safeguarding of every people's right to determine freely their destiny, outisde any military alliance.

In this connection, the two delegations, deeply concerned about the situation in the Mediterranean, believe that any external interference constitutes a threat to peace in the Mediterranean basin and in the world.

They point out that Europe's security is and will continue to be inseparable from security in the Mediterranean and reaffirms their determination to make every effort to ensure conditions of security in the Mediterranean through the struggle for the dismantling of all foreign bases and the withdrawal of fleets originating outside the region.

The PCE and the FLN affirm the urgent need for a Mediterranean policy laid down by all countries concerned in that region, which will help effectively to safeguard and defend both the personality and the culture of each people within the context of building a Mediterranean community, which will ensure the promotion of exemplary relations, devoid of any desire for domination, and which will guarantee each country's independence and security and make possible the transformation of the Mediterranean into an area of peace and cooperation.

Examining the situation in the Middle East, the two delegations express their deep concern at the spread and exacerbation of tension and its dangerous consequences for the people's' independence and freedom, as well as for peace and international security. They vigorously condemn the Camp David agreements which deny the Palestinian people's inalienable rights and dangerously perpetuate the Zionist occupation of Arab territories.

They reiterate their unconditional support for the Palestinian people's just struggle under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative -- the PLO -- and state that any solution to the Middle East problem necessarily entails the PLO's real participation, the recognition and realization of the Palestinian people's fundamental national rights and of their right to build their own state and withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

The evolution and exacerbation of the situation in Lebanon held the two delegation's attention. They both firmly condemn the repeated acts of aggression against Lebanon and the maneuvers aimed at engineering the division of the country.

The PCE and the FLN reiterate their active and unfailing solidarity with the Lebanese people and their progressive forces for safeguarding Lebanon's territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty.

Deeply concerned about the continuation of the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, which is endangering the two peoples, their development and the Nonaligned Movement, the two delegations issue an urgent appeal for the hostilities to cease and for a just and peaceful solution to be reached by means of negotiations.

The two delegations paid particular attention to the struggle of the peoples still under colonial domination. They note with satisfaction the victories achieved over the last few years by the liberation movements in their heroic struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, oligarchies and dictatorships.

Analyzing the situation prevailing in northwest Africa, the two delegations believe that the West Sahara problem is a decolonization problem. They believe that peace in the region can only be restored by recognition of the Saharan people's right to free self-determination -- a right which is recognized by the international community and international bodies such as the United Nations and the OAU -- and by the opening of direct negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario. The two delegations call on the parties concerned to implement within the appropriate period the decisions of the last OAU summit held in Nairobi and the measures decided on by the implementation committee set up to this end. They reiterate their support for and active solidarity with the Saharan people's struggle under Polisario's leadership against the Moroccan regime's troops of aggression.

After broadly surveying the evolution of the situation in southern Africa, the two delegations vigorously condemn the contact group's maneuvers aimed at blocking or delaying the decolonization process in Namibia and reaffirm their unfailing support for the Namibian people's struggle and for their sole legitimate representative -- the South-West African People's Organization -- at the same time firmly condemning the anachronistic, colonialist and racist apartheid regime and the acts of aggression perpetrated by Pretoria against the frontline countries -- most particularly Angola. The two delegations reaffirm their active solidarity with the people of South Africa and their vanguard movement -- the African National Congress.

Analyzing the situation in Latin America and particularly in Central America, the two delegations condemn the policy of pressure and threats pursued by imperialism against the peoples and the sovereignty of the countries in the region.

They express their support and their active solidarity with those peoples' struggle against imperialism, oligarchies and dictatorships, in particular, the heroic struggle of the people of El Salvador for democracy and genuine national independence. They reiterate their active support for the people of Nicaragua and their struggle for national rebuilding in independence.

Broaching the problem of reducing tension, the two delegations believe that if this has so far helped to dispel the immediate danger of a direct military confrontation among the big powers, it should not be confined exclusively to dialogue among the big powers. If detente's principal aim is security in all regions of the world, it should take on a global and egalitarian nature and involve discussion among all countries, large and small, concerned with this issue. The two delegations assert that this is the only course which will make it possible to prevent localized conflicts and the development of areas of tension which are greatly harming mankind, particularly the peoples of the Third World.

Analyzing the international situation and its prospects, the two delegations believe that nonalignment is a powerful independent movement which is historically positive in the resolution of the major problems with which mankind is confronted and in the democratization of international political relations, as well as a real alternative to the current bipolarization, for the preservation of peace and security.

The two delegations express satisfaction at the prospects opened up by the progress of the democratic and progressive forces in Europe and at the progress they have made for the benefit of their peoples -- prospects which favor an independent development enabling Europe to act more effectively for detente, peace and international cooperation based on equality, justice and mutual advantage.

They express satisfaction at the realization by West Europe's democratic and progressive forces of the legitimacy of the developing countries' demands and of the positive nature of nonalignment and express their hope for a broadening of ties of friendship and more fruitful cooperation with the peoples of the Third World.

The two delegations emphasize their firm intention to struggle against the current relations of domination and inequality causing increasing tensions between industrialized and Third World countries.

They emphasize the peoples' rights to full national sovereignty, both political and economic in choosing the paths of their development and in controlling their national resources.

They deplore all the obstacles put in the way of the North-South dialogue and note with regret the industrialized countries' lack of political will to contribute positively to the establishment of a new international order based on greater justice and equity, to the necessary democratization of international institutions and to the reorganization of the current monetary system, within the framework of global negotiations. The two delegations express their desire for the coming Cancun summit to produce positive results which will meet the developing countries' legitimate demands.

The two delegations agreed to develop their relations and their consultations to study in depth issues of common interest and to promote fruitful cooperation between their two countries for their peoples' progress and prosperity.

The FLN expresses its satisfaction at the democratic changes which have occurred in Spain and its hope that this process, finally undertaken, will consolidate the democratic institutions in the presence of the obstacles posed for them by antidemocratic activities.

The PCE delegation paid tribute to the great efforts made by the Alergian people under the FLN's leadership to realize their revolution's aims.

At the conclusion of the talks, a protocol of agreement between the FLN and the PCE arranging for exchanges between the two parties for 1982, was signed.

At the conclusion of its stay in Algeria, the PCE delegation expressed its deep gratitude for the FLN's warm and fraternal welcome. The PCE delegation invited an FLN delegation to visit Madrid. This invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The date of its fulfillment will be determined later by joint agreement.

LIBYA

LIBYA DENIES CHAD REQUESTED TROOP WITHDRAWAL

LD311352 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Western, U.S. and reactionary information media are launching a misleading propaganda campaign regarding the situation in Chad. In this connection, they are publishing allegations and fabrications aimed at giving a false impression about this situation. The Western newspapers are concentrating on an allged request made by President Goukouni Oueddei, head of the national government, for the total and immediate withdrawal of Libyan forces from Chadian territory, according to their claim. These allegations are intended to poison the close relations between the two peoples -- the Libyan Arab people and the Chadian people.

The JANA correspondent in Ndjamena said today that the allegations of the Western and reactionary newspapers and radios about this so-called request fall within the framework of machinations and misleading campaigns aimed at shaking the strategic relations between the two fraternal peoples.

ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS OFFICIAL ADDRESSES RALLY

LD312336 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1739 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Speech delivered by Dr Ahmad as-Suwaydi, member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress at the special ceremony held at the People's Hall in Tripoli on 31 October to commemorate the anniversary of the Algerian revolution and the tripartite aggression on Egypt in 1956 -- live]

[Excerpts] In our life today, we miss much of the nationalist upsurges we witnessed during the days of the Algerian revolution and the days of the direct confrontation with imperialism and its bases in the Arab homeland. In the stage of nationalist revival, Arab reaction hid itself waiting to see what the imperialists and U.S. imperialism would do. But today, the Arab reaction has moved to the offensive. On the instigation of and planning by U.S. imperialism, it today is waging the battle on behalf of imperialism in the area.

Most of the Arab rulers, princes and notables are now joining the game of the imperialists, sometimes wittingly and sometimes unwittingly. Saudi Arabia continued to support As-Sadat until it led him to Jerusalem. Saudi Arabia stood and continues to stand on the side of Numayri, Siad Barre and Qabus in their alliance with As-Sadat in the past and with present the Egyptian regime. Saudi Arabia uses oil as a weapon against the Arab nation instead of using it as a weapon against the enemies of the Arab nation.

Syria supports the Palestine resistance and the National Lebanese Movement. [applause] The Arab homeland applauds Syria just as you did now. But this is not enough. The Jamahiriyah stands by the Palestine resistance and the National Lebanese Movement. [applause] The commander of the great September revolution recently presented a plan for national reconciliation in Lebanon. But instead of offering support, our Arab rulers, princes and shaykhs expressed their wrath and concern. They said what has Libya to do with Lebanon, particularly since it is so far away from Lebanon. Today we are living in an era of political hypocracy.

Today, the United States violates Libyan waters and skies. When the Libyan people and the great 1 September revolution rise to counter the U.S. aggression, the Arab rulers begin to shake with fear that U.S. imperialism will get angry because of the confrontation and resistance put up by Libya.

When the heroic Egyptian people topple the arch traitor of the Arab homeland and Egypt, Arab reaction tries to seize the opportunity to say: The one who signed the Camp David agreement has fallen, then let us be reconciled with the Egyptians. They want us to give a chance to the new ruler of Egypt. But we want to give a chance to Egypt and not to its rulers. We want to give the Egyptian people the chance to express their views in full freedom. We want to give Egypt the chance to topple once and for all the Camp David accords and policies.

We reject current calls by Arab reaction for reconciliation with the new rulers of Egypt, despite their acceptance of the Camp David accords. We reject even more strongly the attempts to Arabize these accords and to replace the star of David with Fahd's oil well. We reject the logic that the Camp David accords are a matter that concerns Egypt alone or that by his initiative, Fahd offers an alternative for these accords on behalf of the entire Arab nation.

We cannot abandon the thousands detained in Egypt. We cannot accept the Fahd initiative as an alternative for the Camp David accords -- an alternative which is welcomed by Western circles. The only option and alternative we accept is that of the recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine people, the recognition of the national legitimate rights of the Palestine people foremost of which is their right to be self-determination and to return to their land and to set up their independent national state on the soil of Palestine. [applause]

As an Arab people's congress, we say there can be no alternative to the rights of the Palestine people and of the Arab nation and its political and economic independence. There can be no alternative to comprehensive Arab unity. [applause] We refuse to put ourselves at the disposal of a handful of princes and shaykhs.

In the face of the developments presently taking place, we have called for an emergency meeting of the Arab People's Congress to be held in Tripoli from 16-19 November so that all factions of the Arab revolution will have the opportunity to hold consultations on how to deal with the new strings of the continuing plot.

SUDAN

LEADERS LAUD CHAD DECISION ON LIBYAN WITHDRAWAL

Numayri Comment

EA311919 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has directed that prayers be said by Muslims and Christians in mosques and churches and all places of worship to praise God over the Chad Government's decision on the withdrawal of Libyan forces from Chad. His excellency said that the withdrawal of the Libyan troops will prepare the way for the reconstruction of Chad and the consolidation of peace in the neighboring state where brothers have been fighting one another and destroying their country. He said that the Libyan withdrawal will restore Chadian unity, give the Chadians strength for reconstruction and provide prosperity for a people fighting among themselves for many years, causing many deaths and the scattering of thousands of women, with almost every family losing one of its members.

The president appealed to all the countries of the world, and African countries in particular, to give all assistance for the reconstruction of Chad after the withdrawal of the Libyan troops as a signal for peace, which we hope will prevail in Chad.

Officials Statement

JN311518 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 31 Oct (SUNA) -- In a statement to SUNA, an official source has expressed Sudan's welcome -- government and people -- for the Chadian Cabinet's decision on the withdrawal of the Libyan forces from Chad. The source added that Sudan supports this decision which is compatible with Sudan's declared policy, a policy that Sudan confirmed at the African summit conference in Nairobi and via the president's messages to world leaders.

The source indicated that Sudan will give every means of support to the brothers in Chad by participating in the African peacekeeping force and in the rebuilding of Chad after the complete withdrawal of Libyan forces. The source expressed the hope that Libya will immediately abide by the Chadian decision, particularly since Libya declared a few days ago that it had come to Chad at the request of the Chad Government and that its forces would leave Chad when the Chad Government asks them to do so.

Foreign Minister

NC311158 Cairo MENA in English 1130 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 31 Oct (MENA) -- Sudan welcomed Libya's decision to withdraw her troops from the border with Sudan and to stop military operations against Sudan, Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak, Sudanese foreign minister, said in a statement published here today.

He told Cairo weekly OCTOBER magazine that Sudan wished understanding to replace hostility and we hope that Libya will abide by her decision and stop military action against Sudan. Sudan has maintained self-restraint and did not reply to Libya's provocations. We shall not begin any aggression, the minister said.

The Sudan foreign minister said that as regards Chad, Sudan supported the formation of an African peacekeeping force in Chad so that the Chad Government could form a national army and realise its national unity.

The minister said that American arms promised to the Sudan were on their way to Khartoum. Perhaps they arrived when I was here in Cairo.

MIRGHANI CITES IDENTICAL VIEWS WITH EGYPT

JN011255 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Nov (SUNA) -- Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak returned to Khartoum from Cairo last night at the end of a visit to Egypt, during which he delivered a message to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak from President Ja'far Numayri.

On arrival in Khartoum, Mirghani stressed that Egypt and Sudan have identical views on all issues and that agreement has been reached to strengthen the integration process and to open the door for the private sectors of both countries to play a role in the march of the Nile people.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO LEADER APPEALS TO MOROCCO FOR ACCORD

LD292210 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of Polisario and chairman of the SDAR Revolution Command Council, sent an appeal to King Hassan II of Morocco, in which he again asks the latter to negotiate and sign a final peace accord between the SDAR and Morocco to restore amity, fraternity and solidarity between the peoples of the SDAR and Morocco on the one hand and the peoples of northwest Africa on the other. [sentence as heard] This accord will permit a new chapter of mutual respect for the sovereignty and independence of our two peoples to be opened.

Mr Abdelaziz said: We are offering the hand of peace out of our concern for saving the blood of tens of thousands of the Moroccan sons who are being driven to a sure death and a lost battle, out of our concern for the interests of the area's peoples and out of the assurance of the victory of the SDAR people's struggle for their legitimate rights of sovereignty and independence.

After recalling the miserable situation suffered by Morocco as a result of this aggressive and futile war, and the support enjoyed by the Saharan people in the front and international arenas, Abdelaziz stressed that recourse to rationality and wisdom will necessitate the acknowledgement of right and reality which will be achieved only by halting the war against the Saharan people.

GOUKOUNI CONVINCED LIBYANS WILL LEAVE PEACEFULLY

AB311440 Paris AFP in French 1345 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 31 Oct (AFP) -- At a press conference in Ndjamena on Saturday, Chad President Goukouni Oueddei declared his conviction that the Libyan troops will leave his country without any problem or any unfortunate incident.

I am convinced that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi will honor his promise, the Chadian head of state stated, after recalling that Libya has, on several occasions, said that it would leave Chad when that country's government asked it to do so. Having completed its mission of ensuring security, I believe that Libya can proudly withdraw from our territory, he added.

President Goukouni Oueddei admitted at his press conference that Libya's second in command, Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, had no knowledge of the request for the withdrawal of the Libyan troops when he left Chad last Thursday. I pointed out to him after our talks that the cabinet would have to discuss, on the very day of his departure, the issue of the Libyan military presence in Chad, he stated.

Finally, he stressed that the demand for the withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chad was not connected with the announcement of French logistical aid to Chad. During my visit to France last September, I told the French president that French-Chadian relations should not be subject to conditions in the future. He gave me his approval, he stated.

The Chadian head of state, however, admitted that French logistical aid would be welcome. He said that, in fact, we need arms and ammunition to equip our army.

He also stressed that his country relied on the OAU to contribute to the setting up of the national integrated army and to participate in the reconstruction and the defense and security of Chad.

Goukouni paid tribute to the Libyan action in his country. It is the only state, he added, that answered our call at a time when we were begging our African brothers. He expressed his conviction that Libyan-Chadian ties will be characterized by a more intense collaboration in the future. Chad cannot forget what Libya gave it, Goukouni Oueddei concluded.

Paris Radio Interview

LD011308 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Correspondent Jerome Bonaldi "exclusive" interview with Chad President Goukouni Oueddei -- date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Goukouni] We believe that the Libyans will withdraw without any problem because they came at our request and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi on many occasions has told his people and the world that his forces will withdraw at the request of the Chad Government. I am convinced that Al-Qadhdhafi will honor his word. The Libyans will withdraw behind the high mountains of Chad and our relations will be able to develop even further because they came here to help a suffering country and they have accomplished their mission. I believe that they will withdraw (?rather soon).

[Question] Has the offer of aid to the Chad Government by the French Government played a role in the decision to ask the Libyans to withdraw?

[Answer] At my meeting with President Mitterrand, I told him that if conditions are put on our relations I prefer not to discuss matters with him. And since Mitterrand confirmed to me that relations between Chad and France will not be subject to any conditions, the aid that France has been good enough to offer Chad has played no role at all in the government's decision on the withdrawal of the Libyan forces. These are two quite different things because since the fall of Ndjamena, since the end of the war, we have on several occasions appealed to national and international opinion, to international organizations, to help the Chad Government in its reconstruction work. We believe that France is responding to the appeal of the Chad Government in this context, which is totally unrelated to the departure of the Libyan troops.

SOURCES SAY LIBYA NOT CONSULTED ON WITHDRAWAL

AB301517 Paris AFP in French 1456 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 30 Oct (AFP) -- Sources close to the presidency announced on Friday in Ndjamena that Chad's demand for a total withdrawal of Libyan forces from all its territory does not mean that President Goukouni Oueddei had obtained the previous agreement of Libya.

The head of state's decision is justified by the fact that the conditions for the maintenance of peace in Chad have now been achieved, the same sources stress, recognizing, however, that one of the main reasons for this withdrawal demand was France's announcement of logistic support for Chad.

Ministerial sources in Ndjamena also indicate that the Libyan second in command, Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, who paid a 3-day visit to Chad, was not informed about Chad's decision to demand the withdrawal of the Libyan troops. The same sources explained that President Goukouni Oueddei's decision to demand that this withdrawal be completed by the end of December surprised his closest aides who thought that this withdrawal would be spread over 6 months.

The same sources stress that the head of state showed great determination on Thursday night at the cabinet meeting to justify his demand for the departure of the Libyans and to get the support of members of his government.

After 5 hours of discussions, only one minister, whom the sources declined to name, expressed his total disagreement with the head of state's decision.

For the Chad Government, the demand for total withdrawal of Libyan troops has two distinct stages.

The first involves Ndjamena and the Chari-Baguirmi region (an area of 300 km around the capital). According to the decision made at the cabinet meeting on Thursday night, this implies the total withdrawal of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's men from the area. The second stage concerns the rest of the territory and provides that all Libyan troops be withdrawn by 31 December.

To adhere to this timetable, sources close to the Chadian president's office indicate the government has decided to set up a ministerial commission entrusted with determining, with consent of the Libyan authorities the ways and means of the withdrawal.

The same sources add that there was no need to obtain the Libyans' agreement to the 31 December deadline for this withdrawal. All that is necessary is to agree with them on the dates of their withdrawal from the various regions and towns.

The same sources explained that the evacuation of 10,000 men within such a short time implies some organization and that Chad, which asked for the arrival of the Libyans, must facilitate their withdrawal as much as possible and plan it to ensure that it will be effective.

Asked whether the immediate departure of the Libyans from Ndjamena in accordance with the government's demand has begun, a close aide of the Chadian head of state retorted: "It is now too early to give you a reply." Meanwhile, Chad military sources say that for strictly material reasons, this withdrawal will not be immediate. Even if it is scrupulously respected, the withdrawal should take at least 3 weeks, it is stressed.

The people of Ndjamena received the Chad Government's demand with satisfaction. However, for them, as well as for Chadian political leaders, a question full of anxiety remains: will the Libyans agree to leave?

REBELS WILL SUSPEND OPERATIONS IF LIBYANS WITHDRAW

NC011231 Paris AFP in English 1219 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Nov (AFP) -- Former Defence Minister Hissein Habres's rebel Armed Forces of the North (FAN) in Chad will stop their military activities to see if Libyan troops are withdrawn from the country, a FAN official said today.

Mohamed Jabber, FAN's representative in Khartoum, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that FAN forces will halt "their military activities in the state and wait to see if the decision by President (Goukouni) Queddei will be applied."

On Thursday, the Chadian president called for a total withdrawal of the Libyan troops from his territory by the end of the year.

The troops were called in 11 months ago to join President Goukouni's loyalist forces in defeating the 10-month rebellion of the former defence minister's FAN forces.

Mr Jabber said FAN was "very satisfied with President Goukouni's decision to ask for the withdrawal of the Libyan troops." But Mr Jabber expressed doubts about the president's intentions and whether the troops would in fact be pulled out. "What Mr Goukouni has done is good if he is sincere," Mr Jabber said.

The president's recent statements on the subject had been "a diversionary maneuvre aimed at demobilizing the friends of FAN, international public opinion and particularly the African countries concerning the Chadian occupation," he said.

Habre Urges U.S. Intervention

JN011844 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 1 Nov (SUNA) -- The Armed Forces of the North in Chad decided today to stop their military activities and to wait to see if the Chad Government's decision requesting the Libyan forces' withdrawal from Chad will be implemented.

In another development, Chad Defense Minister Hissein Habre, who is opposed to Goukouni Queddei's rule, has stated that the United States should intervene to confront the dreams of Libyan expansion in Africa, which are fed by the Soviet Union. He added that Libya will not leave uranium-rich Chan unless it is expelled by force.

This was reported by Cairo radio.

OPPOSITION FORCES COMMENT ON WITHDRAWAL REQUEST

JN011458 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Nov (SUNA) -- The original Frolinat has welcomed the Chadian Cabinet's decision regarding the immediate withdrawal of the Libyan occupation forces from Chad. It called for the implementation of the Lagos agreement and for free elections in Chad under the supervision of the OAU.

In a statement issued today, the original Frolinat praised President Numayri's efforts to solve the Chadian problem peacefully. It also praised the role played by friendly countries to this end, particularly the stand adopted by the current OAU chairman, Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi. The front asserted that its belief in a peaceful solution does not mean that it will not resort to arms if Libya begins to maneuver and does not withdraw from Chad. The statement called on all Chadian quarters and sons to exercise vigilance until the Lagos agreement is implemented.

In a related development, Moussa Medela, commander of the Chadian Western Armed Forces, made a statement to SUNA today in which he welcomed the Chad Government's decision on the Libyan forces' withdrawal from Chad. He described this step as a great step forward, adding that it expresses the wishes of the Chadians and those of many African countries.

He said that the Western Forces have no special conditions at present except for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Libyan forces and the implementation of the resolutions of the Lagos agreement on the Chadian problem. He said: We believe that implementation of the Lagos agreement will solve all the problems besetting Chad. According to this agreement, a provisional government will be formed of all the parties and will operate for 6 months, during which a new government will be elected in Chad.

Moussa Medela added: If the Libyan regime doesn't keep its promise to withdraw, my forces are ready to continue the struggle and to expel the Libyan occupiers from Chadian soil, no matter what the cost. We are now waiting for the outcome of the OAU's efforts to form a neutral African force because the formation of this force will compel the Libyans to withdraw.

FOREIGN MINISTER OPPOSES LIBYAN DEPARTURE

AB021104 Paris AFP in French 1008 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 2 Nov (AFP) -- Chad Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat expressed his opposition to the withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chad on Sunday evening shortly before his departure for Paris via Tripoli to attend the French-African conference on 3 and 4 November.

I am against the departure of Libyan soldiers because I believe that the conditions for this departure have not been attained since Chad has not obtained the necessary guarantees to ensure the maintenance of security throughout its territory, Acyl declared during a press conference.

The Chad foreign minister explained that the germs of civil war still exist in Chad: Distrust, suspicion and calumny... everything is exploitable in Chad. The internal situation is more fragile than it is generally admitted, he affirmed. Acyl particularly stressed that he does not understand what will be the role of the neutral African force in Chad and expressed surprise that no one is yet in a position to say which countries will compose this force nor the date of its arrival.

Asked whether he is pro-Libyan, the foreign minister replied: Everyone is pro-Libyan in Chad. Everyone asked for and accepted Libya's aid; all arms possessed by the various armed factions were supplied by Libya.

Acyl also described this pro-Libyan definition as an imperialist game. People like to describe me as a Libyan devil but they easily forget that I am first of all a Chadian and that like all Chadians, therefore, I have always opposed the establishment of foreign military bases in Chad, he said.

People have been talking about the arrival of communism in Chad and of Soviet hegemony through Libya. This is to disregard the geopolitical reality in Chad. This also amounts to the failure to understand that I personally am a Muslim, added Acyl.

Acyl also expressed surprise at the announcement of French logistic aid to Chad. France is going to supply arms. But to whom? To the government or to a faction? And for what? To fight whom? The minister also voiced surprise about France's new attitude toward Chad. When Giscard d'Estaing was in power, Mitterrand's party used to criticize French interference in Africa. It now seems to have changed its opinion on this problem, he said.

CONGO

SASSOU-NGUESSO SAYS CHAD MUST SOLVE OWN PROBLEMS

AB011351 Paris AFP in French 0859 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Brazzaville, 1 Nov (AFP) -- At the opening ceremony of the extraordinary session of the People's National Assembly on Saturday, Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso declared that the Chadian authorities must demonstrate a political willingness to solve their country's problems by themselves.

The Congolese head of state added that the essential condition for peace in Chad is adherence to the OAU resolutions and the Lagos accord. He believes that disrespect for these two documents will again lead Chad to war and destruction.

President Denis Sassou-Nguesso stressed that the Namibian and Western Saharan problems constitute, for the Congo, a diversion from the historic process of freeing the people. The head of state reiterated his support for the world forces working toward a solution to the Namibian issue. He added that the Congo totally supports SWAPO. Any solution, he went on, that diverts opinion by the search of other middlemen is bound to fail.

Only a discussion between the Polisario and Morocco can settle the Western Sahara problem, in combination with a cease-fire and the holding of a referendum in conformity with the OAU resolution in Nairobi, Sassou-Nguesso also said.

The conference of heads of state of France and Africa, to be held in Paris, also was discussed by the Congolese head of state. In this connection, he said his country will go to the conference to express to France the Congo's satisfaction with the new and mutually beneficial style of French-Congolese cooperation and the mutual respect that henceforth characterizes relations between the two countries.

ANGOLA

COMMERCE, PETROLEUM MINISTERS DISMISSED

LD010032 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2330 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] The Angolan ministers of commerce and petroleum were dismissed from their posts today by the president of the republic. ANOP quotes an official Angolan source to the effect that a broader reshuffle is envisaged, and therefore more replacements may be forthcoming.

GOVERNMENT DENIES ISSUING STATEMENT ON NAMIBIA

LD011200 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 0930 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Luanda, 31 Oct [date as received] (ANGOP) -- The Government of the People's Republic of Angola has not yet issued any statement on the Namibia proposals put forward by the "contact group" delegation during its tour of African countries, ANGOP learned from official sources today.

"The Government of the People's Republic of Angola has not issued a statement on these proposals, contrary to reports by certain Western media, such as the VOA, the BBC and France-Inter to the effect that our country and SWAPO had agreed in principle to such proposals. [quotation marks as received]

ANGOP has also learned that the Angolan Government, bearing in mind the essential interests of the Namibian people, will adopt a common position on the issue with other frontline states and SWAPO.

AFRICAN DENOUNCES S. AFRICAN BIOLOGICAL ARMS

AB311114 Luanda ANGOP in French 1000 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Luanda, 30 Oct (ANGOP) -- The daily AFRICAN now has denounced South Africa's setting up of a special base for the training of troops in atomic, chemical and bacteriological guerrilla tactics at Red Hill not far from Simontown.

The journal affirms that South Africa started this activity in the 60's and violates the convention on the manufacturing and storage of biological and toxic arms to which it is a signatory.

AFRICAN now adds that South Africa's Institute of Virology has been converted to a center for the development of bacteriological arms, which is equipped with a special laboratory for studying the most harmful viruses.

Finally, the journal underlines that specialists [words indistinct] from Porton Down work there.

MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO ON SABOTAGE OF BRIDGES BY S. AFRICANS

EA302254 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] A spokesman for the chief of the Mozambique Armed Forces General Staff said the act of sabotage that took place yesterday at two bridges in Sofala by the South African regime and by armed gangs had as its objective the destruction of the oil pipeline that connects Beira port to Zimbabwe. However, the pipeline was not damaged. Our source in Beira said yesterday that during this enemy action, railroad and motor vehicle bridges were damaged on the river Pungoe, along National Route 6 and along the Beira-Zimbabwe Railroad line. On that occasion the enemy assaulted and ransacked three commercial establishments in the Tica area of Dondo district. In those acts of Sabotage the enemy used high explosives and it is suspected that the bandits traveled by river. The action paralyzed railway and road traffic. Steps are now being taken to restore it.